

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Bird's eye view
Middle aged men under
the microscope
Balcombe bunker
How to qualify for the
doomsday guest list



Back to basics
Digby Anderson argues
that schools should
concentrate on the three
Rs, with payment by
voucher for fringe
subjects

Bat and ball
The full county cricket
averages

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared between three winners yesterday. Mr Michael Tindley of Retford, North, Mr Keith Richardson of Rainham, Kent, and Mr John McGilgan of Coleraine, Northern Ireland. Each receive £666.66p.

Today's Portfolio list, page 24. How to play, back page Information Service.

Post Office
deliveries
criticized

More than 750,000 first class letters are not delivered by the next working day, the Post Office User's National Council reports. However, it notes that price rises have been kept below the rate of inflation. Page 3

Ronan Point
allegation

Consultants called in to advise on the structural stability of Ronan Point - the 23-storey block of flats which collapsed in 1968 - did not examine a crucial joint, according to an architect's report. Page 2

Shuttle snag

A temporary fault affecting a communications satellite reduced contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatened to disrupt transmission of its radar pictures of the Earth's surface. Page 8

GCHQ appeal

The Law Lords were told that the Government's decision to ban trade unions from GCHQ at Cheltenham ran contrary to the traditions of consultation at the centre. Page 2

General's battle

A libel action against CBS television by General William Westmoreland, the American Commander at the height of the Vietnam war, threatens to revive bitter memories. Page 5

Palmer elected

Charles Palmer, the prominent judo administrator, has been elected chairman of the British Olympic Association for the next four years. He succeeds the late Sir Dennis Follows. Page 26

Leader page 17

Letters: On Tory attitudes, from Lord Alton, and others; Civil Service, from Mr J. E. Alder; countryside, from Sir Derek Barber and Mr W. H. N. Wilkinson
Leading articles: Runcie interview; Reagan and Mondale Features, pages 10, 11, 13, 16
Sir John Hoskins on the need for a long-term Tory strategy; Roger Scruton on Scargill's real crime; will Chernenko be eased out? Spectrum: low-key Lloyd Webber. Fashion: pinstripe an pinstripe
Computer Horizons, pages 33-40
Male chauvinists and the keyboard: Lawyers lose the wig-and-quill image; Wire-lap worries
Obituary, page 18
Waldemar von Zedtwitz, Sir Robert Lawrence, Mr Ernest Hall
Classified, pages 28-30
Legal appointments: La crème de la crème

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Tory chairman tells
Runcie to
'confront the truth'

By Anthony Bevis and Philip Webster

The Conservative Party leadership last night challenged the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, to confront the truth. On the eve of the party conference in Brighton Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, set the scene for the week's debates by saying: "We have to win the battle of ideas". But with the archbishop's interview in *The Times* yesterday, there was a clear feeling at Brighton last night that the party had been put on the defensive.

Mr Gummer, a member of the General Synod said that the archbishop's words were "a very stern message to all politicians". But he countered: "We need to confront the truth". It was not enough to say something should be done about unemployment, without suggesting alternatives. There was no alternative, it was not enough to suggest that something should be done about the miners' strike, when the alternative could mean large scale unemployment in industries which depended on coal and electricity.

The conference will today confront the central issues of the miners' strike in two debates, on law and order, and on energy. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, will reply to a motion implicitly criticizing the Government's failure to meet "the whole problem of organized violence and intimidation".

The motion on energy, which will be answered by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, says that the Government should "embark upon a

vigorous programme to restore the pride and confidence of all those working within the coal industry".

But the debates will take place against the background of a Market and Opinion Research International Mori poll, published in last night's *Standard*, the London evening paper, which showed that only 49 per cent of Conservative voters felt that the Government's handling of the miners' strike had been good. Nearly one in three of the Conservative voters questioned felt that the handling of the miners' strike had been bad.

The MORI findings on unemployment were even worse. Only 16 per cent thought that the Government's record on reducing unemployment had been good, compared with 68 per cent of Conservative voters who felt that it had been bad.

Mr Gummer said last night that no one had produced an alternative policy on unemployment and the country was still suffering from the failures of previous administrations' handling of the economy.

He said that the archbishop was perfectly right to say that leadership was needed. "The leadership we have in this country and which we have needed for many years, is the leadership that is prepared to tell the truth unhesitatingly. That this Prime Minister has done. We would have no hope of dealing with our unemployment problems, any more than of dealing with inflation if we

had not been prepared to confront that truth."

Mr Gummer continued: "We also have to be concerned that those who are disadvantaged or directly hurt by the changes in the world economic situation must be helped to every possible extent. There is a great need to speak the truth, and do everything possible to help those affected by economic changes."

Referring to the mining dispute, he said it was not correct to talk about confrontation from the Government's or the coal board's side. "Every move, every change, every attempt to come to an answer has come from the coal board. Only Arthur Scargill has refused to move at all. The public clearly knows where the intransigence lies," he said.

But Mr Gummer distanced himself from those Conservative MPs who have attacked the archbishop and other bishops for their remarks about the miners' dispute, and who have questioned their right to intervene. He said: "It is perfectly proper for bishops of the Church of England or any other church to comment on public affairs, which is, after all, part of life. If they don't comment, they are missing out part of their job."

Asked whether the Government was embarrassed by Mr Runcie's intervention, Mr Gummer said: "I would have thought the most embarrassing thing would have been if we were not prepared to discuss the issue properly and directly."

The first thing needed was to confront the truth, he said. Continued on back page, col 2

Leading article 17

Thatcher admits more could
have been said on Belgrano

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher admitted last night that it might have been better if the government had been more forthcoming about the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the General Belgrano when the full facts became known to ministers two years ago.

In a letter to Dr David Owen, the SDC leader, the Prime Minister said she and cabinet colleagues were not told by defence chiefs for six months about the change in course of the Argentine cruiser on the day it was sunk by HMS Conqueror during the Falklands conflict.

Ministers were only told in November 1982 "when all the details were eventually considered to deal with parliamentary questions".

But despite learning about the new information, which contradicted ministerial statements in the House of Commons, no attempt was made by ministers to correct the record.

Last month she confirmed in a letter to a Labour MP that the Ministry of Defence knew that the Belgrano had reversed course away from the Task Force on May 2, 1982.

Last night Dr Owen and Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, demanded to know why the Prime Minister and ministerial colleagues had deliberately misled the House of Commons and why Mrs Thatcher had misled the public on television during the general election.

Referring to a "complex cover-up" at the MoD, Dr Owen said: "All this could have been put right if only the Prime Minister would admit to error."

Mr Dalyell, the persistent critic of the Belgrano sinking, said: "The truth has had to be dragged out of her."

● Mrs Thatcher last night denied that defence ministers had been involved in the decision to prosecute Mr Clive Ponting, the senior MoD civil servant charged with the unauthorized disclosure of documents on the Belgrano sinking. With committal proceedings against Mr Ponting due to start today, Mrs Thatcher, in a letter to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, criticized "the quite unjustifiable attacks in the media and elsewhere on the role of the Ministry of Defence ministers in this case."

Thatcher letters, page 2

Hawke sets
December
election test

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, yesterday ended months of speculation by calling a general election for December 1, 15 months earlier than he needed to.

Mr Hawke told the House of Representatives that the Government should have the opportunity to pass judgment on the Government and renew its mandate.

But Mr Andrew Peacock, the Opposition leader, branded the election unnecessary. He said the Government was running to the polls before the economic recovery collapsed under the weight of its policies.

Voters will elect a 143-member House of Representatives and half the Senate in an enlarged Parliament based on new electoral boundaries.

The Liberal-National Party opposition coalition will need a swing of 3.2 per cent to unseat the Government, which recent opinion polls suggest is extremely unlikely. The Government has a majority of 25 seats in the House of Representatives, but does not control the upper house.

Mr Hawke last night said the Government would fight on its "tremendous achievements in the economic and social field, and in the field of international relations." He said the Opposition wanted to dismantle all the apparatus on which the recovery of Australia had been based.

Mr Peacock said the Opposition would concentrate on taxes, the assis test for pensioners and the national health scheme, Medicare. He believed organized crime, much in the headlines recently, would be a secondary issue.

Heading for landslide, page 9

Reagan attempts to
regain lost ground

From Nicholas Ashford, Charlotte, North Carolina

President Reagan returned to the campaign trail yesterday, preaching a message of optimism and renewal in an attempt to restore some of the momentum he lost during Sunday night's televised debate with Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger.

In Charlotte he told an enthusiastic crowd that the election was not a contest between Democrats and Republicans but "between the future and the past, and it's being waged for the soul of our country and the will of its people."

He said his Democratic opponents were preaching gloom and doom so that they could come back "and raise our taxes again."

Later, in remarks prepared for delivery in the "Little Italy" section of Baltimore, he urged America to "quit listening to the gloom-and-doomers. We've

Report and photograph, page 5

Jaguar offers workers 21 per cent rise

By Craig Seton

Jaguar, newly privatised and profitable, has offered its workers a 21 per cent pay rise over two years in a "sensibly generous" deal designed to gain stability and reward its employees for their contribution to the company's increasingly impressive performance.

The deal, announced yesterday, would add £25 a week in basic rates, £11.90 a week in the first stage from November this year, and £12.75 in the second phase in November 1985.

The offer to Jaguar's 7,000 workers is the first in this year's payround in the Midlands car industry and will not only

maintain the Coventry company's workers at the highest, or among the highest paid in the car industry, but will set a difficult target for other companies to follow, especially B.L. of which it was part.

The offer is the first since Jaguar was privatised in August in a stock exchange flotation of nearly £300m. The company has very much improved the crucial period leading up to the launch of the new XJ 40.

Unions at Jaguar had put in a claim for an across the board increase of £25 a week in a 12 month deal. If they accept the new offer it will mean basic

rates rising from the current figure of £116.60, for a 39 hour week, to £128.50 in November this year, and to £141.25 in November 1985.

The company has also offered increased bonus payments, from the £30 a week maximum at present, to £36.25 this year and £42.50 next year. A worker who currently earns £143.28 a week in basic pay and bonus payments could be earning £183.75 a week in November 1985.

Mr Ken Edwards, Jaguar's personnel director, said: "The company is now profitable but its future must not be jeopardised by paying higher wage

increases than we can afford. That would be pricing us out of markets and jobs. A two year agreement is vital to give us the necessary extended period of stability in which the XJ 40 can be successfully brought to the market."

Last year Jaguar made a £55m profit before tax and interest payments, and in the first six months of this year made a profit of £41m. The situation has changed dramatically since the company was taken over by Ford in 1970, when, according to one company spokesman, it was on its knees. The company has had no major strike since 1980.



Mr Smith: Suspended for health reasons, but rumours of split over handling of dispute

Coal board start
talks without
industrial chief

By Paul Rowlings, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is going into a summit on the pit strike with all three mining unions in two days' time without its director-general of industrial relations, Mr Ned Smith.

Mr Smith, aged 59, has been "suspended from duties" on health grounds - he has a serious back complaint - but there are strong rumours within the coal board headquarters of a split in strategy over the handling of the dispute, now in its thirty-first week.

The conference bringing together all the key figures in the industry for the first time since the strike started in mid-March prompted fresh hopes last night that the conflict may be coming to an end.

But top-level sources within the coal board are discounting a swift solution to the strike, and there are signs of divisions emerging between the hard-line supporters of Mr Ian McGregor, the chairman, and some of the more traditional managers in the country.

Mr Smith's suspension in particular has given rise to intense speculation that the "wets" are losing ground to the tough policies of Mr McGregor's board, which now only has four full-time members and six part-timers, all appointed within the last year.

The rising man in the coal board's industrial relations department is Mr Smith's deputy, Mr Kevin Hunt, who is in his early forties. His last job was in the moderate South Nottinghamshire coalfield, and he is said to be closely identified with the McGregor philosophy of "recovering management" in the industry.

Officially, the board says that Mr Smith is "on leave" for a period of a few weeks, but it is widely known that he is in hospital, and his absence has fuelled rumours of an impending split. The traditionalists in the board's headquarters in Victoria, are said to be deeply unhappy at the top-level handling of the dispute, which is threatening to shut pits not on the original closure list.

One manager with "There is a lot of sadness in industrial relations and other parts of the board. Most have been closely involved with the unions in their earlier careers - so obviously they don't enjoy it. Nobody enjoys it."

It is, however, too soon to expect a public split within the NCB, which will take a united front (without Mr Smith) into Thursday's talks with the National Union of Mineworkers, the pit "deputies' union, the National Association of Colliery Manpower's Association, NACM. Officials of the Conciliation Service, ACAS, who set up the discussions said last night: "The purpose of the meeting would be to seek to find a basis for a resumption of work."

The prospects of such a basis emerging are not great. The NUM is sticking to its insistence that the board's

Miners in court 2
Roger Scruton 16

March 6 colliery closure programme involving 20 pits and 20,000 jobs must be withdrawn, and that the future of five named collieries must be guaranteed. Given that prospect, of settlement, the chances of a deal emerging from the NCBs proposal for third-party arbitration on pit closures are slight.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, said yesterday that he is not against pit-party intervention in the pit shutdown controversy, but added: "This does not answer or address itself to the current pit closure programme."

In an interview with *The Times* in late April, Mr Ned Smith argued that the initiative on which mines should close ought to be moved back to the individual collieries. "The timing and scale of closures and job outlays could be adjusted there," he argued.

Mr Smith took over the post of industrial relations director in February last year after the sudden departure for undisclosed personal reasons of Mr Reg Thompson from the £42,000 a year job. He had been deputy for seven years.

Goldsmith 'KGB proof'

Sir James Goldsmith, the millionaire financier, announced yesterday that he would be publishing evidence of Soviet manipulation of Western media after the withdrawal of a libel suit against him (David Cross writes).

Sir James, who has spent nearly ten years in his crusade to KGB subversion, said that the papers assembled for the case were too important to be consigned to the dustbin of history.

"In due course, they will be published, with a mass of documents supporting material, in permanent book form," he said.

The case, which would probably have lasted between six and ten weeks, was settled out of court at the initiative of the plaintiffs, the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*. Each side has agreed to pay its own substantial costs.

Court report, page 2

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Teenage girls beat boys on cleanliness but smoke more, survey says

By Colin Hughes

Teenage girls spend more time on their homework, watch less television, keep themselves cleaner, but smoke more than the boys alongside them in the secondary school classroom.

Those are the findings of a survey by the Schools Health Education Council, which collected replies from 2,780 pupils at 13 secondary schools on their health and habits.

The average time the children spent on homework the evening before was 18 minutes for girls and 38 minutes for boys. Nearly half the boys and a third of the girls said they had done no homework at all.

Boys watched more television - an average of two and a half hours against slightly less than two hours for the girls. Fewer than one in ten watch no television, and one in five boys watched for more than four hours.

The survey results, which are published in *Education and Health*, the journal of the Schools Health Education Unit at Exeter University, are being prepared in a booklet for circulation to teachers.

The journal comments that differences between the sexes were reflected throughout the survey, and suggests that differences in attitudes to cleanliness and smoking may be explained by girls tending to associate with older boys.

One in five girls aged between 11 and 18 said they smoked, against 14 per cent of boys. Two-thirds of the pupils interviewed said they had never smoked, and most who did said they would like to stop. Only 6 per cent of boys and 7 per cent of girls were die-hard smokers, who had no intention of trying to give up the habit.

Girls were much cleaner in their bathing habits, with more than half taking four or more baths or showers during the previous week. One in five bathed nearly every day. Boys, on the other hand, were less conscientious in their cleanliness. Only one in four bathed four or more times and 15 per cent said they bathed or showered only once during the previous week. The boys had just under three baths a week, against nearly four for the girls.

The survey, called *Mayfly*, is being published later in full by the unit later this month, followed by a "popular" version designed for parents and young people.

How many hours did you spend doing homework yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
None	48	32
Up to 1hr	21	38
Up to 2hrs	14	18
Up to 3hrs	5	5
Up to 4hrs	1	1
Over 4hrs	1	1

Last week, how many times did you have a bath or shower?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	1	0
Once	15	9
2 or 3	58	45
4 or 5	18	28
6 or 7	7	18

For how long did you watch television after school yesterday?

	Boys	Girls
Not at all	6	8
Up to 1hr	18	23
Over 1hr	19	26
Over 2hrs	21	18
Over 3hrs	16	14
Over 4hrs	11	6
Over 5hrs	9	5



New life: Five women whose kidney transplant operations gave them a new lease of life and enabled them to have children, standing in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday, at the launch of a £1m kidney ward appeal.

money he could increase the annual number of transplants at Dulwich Hospital, south-east London from 70 to 120 at no extra cost to the National Health Service. "We want the money for the building itself," he said.

Mr Michael Berwick, a leading-transplant surgeon, said that with the

"It is not an excessive amount of money to build a ward to keep patients

alive who today are dying. We cannot wait for the health service to sort itself out economically and give us the money. Patients are dying because they are not being treated."

The appeal is being organized by the Dulwich Kidney Patients' Association and already £150,000 has been promised (Photograph John Voos).

BBC move will restore cuts on Radio 3

By David Henson
Arts Correspondent

The British Broadcasting Corporation is to extend broadcasting to 17 hours a day, seven days a week, from Saturday, restoring the cuts in its hours made in 1980, and putting the network on the air for the longest time each week in its history.

The move will add 377 hours a year to Radio 3's schedules and increase the annual programme budget of £3m by about 10 per cent. Most of the extra time will be used to transmit music, with a small proportion of extra talks and documentaries.

Mr Ian McIntyre, the Radio 3 controller, emphasized yesterday that the extra expenditure would be used efficiently.

"We have tried to spend this as effectively as we can by doing it rather differently than in 1980. Then we lost 17 people and we are putting back only 9 or 10. The extra money is going into programmes and that seemed to us to be a good and sensible and cost-effective thing to do," he said.

The new hours will extend weekday broadcasting to midnight, as it was before the cuts, when it was reduced to about 11.15 pm. It will also mean an extra hour each weekend morning.

Mr McIntyre said: "When economies had to be made in 1980, Radio 3 chose to maintain the quality of the output by reducing the hours of broadcasting. Regrets at our early closure have been a constant theme in letters from listeners, and I am delighted that money has now become available to let us stay on air again till midnight."

The network announced a new arts magazine, *New Premises*, a season of live concert relays, a six-part comedy series, a selection of new plays, a Boxing Day pantomime, and a Scottish season throughout November for its autumn schedule.

Greek holiday price war ahead

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

There are signs of a price war in Greek holiday packages next summer, as Spanish holidays grow more expensive.

Thomson Holidays, the biggest tour operator, has increased its Greek holiday prices by about 12 per cent. Its Spanish prices have risen by between 20 and 23 per cent. Horizon Travel's Spanish holidays are up by about 23 per cent and the Greek ones by 14 per cent.

Olympic Holidays, one of the biggest Greek holidays operators, yesterday brought out a partial brochure, previewing its full brochure early next month.

GREEK HOLIDAY PRICES SUMMER 1985

	1984	1985
Horizon	+14	+12
Thomson	+14	+12
Thomas Cook	+8	+5
Wey	+8	+5
OSL	+23	+23
Eleman Sunlight	+8	+5
Orpington	+8	+5
Source: tour operators		

with average price rises of just under 6 per cent.

The preliminary brochure, intended to keep Olympic's share of early bookings, reflects what will be the general level of prices in the full brochure according to Mr Eric Sutherland, its vice-chairman.

He said: "This is not the sort of price war seen in the past where profit margins were being slashed to the bone. The strong pound against the drachma has helped. So has our direct control of many properties."

About half of the Olympic programme is in self-catering, and other operators have shown that price rises in this sector have been lower than for hotel-based holidays.

Rank Travel's Wings operation has raised Greek prices for hotel-based holidays by 5 per cent but its OSL subsidiary, specializing in villa and apartment holidays, has raised its Greek holiday prices by only 2 or 3 per cent.

Weapon found in hunt for IBM executive's attacker

By Michael Horsnell

Police officers investigating the attempted murder of an IBM executive, who was found in the grounds of his home in Mayfield, Hampshire, on Friday night, discovered the weapon used in the assault yesterday.

It is believed to be a blunt instrument from which Mr Michael Robertson, aged 41, received serious head injuries. His condition in the intensive care unit at Southampton General Hospital is critical.

Medicine 'on brink of computer revolution'

A computer revolution is forecast for the medical world in the next three years in a paper by two senior doctors published yesterday.

Professor Tim Chard, of St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, and Mr Richard Lilford, consultant-senior lecturer at London University's Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology published their study in the autumn issue of *The British Journal of Healthcare Computing*.

computer revolution. But the end of this decade the computer as a doctor's aide will be a practical reality."

"The prototype systems available today illustrate very well the potential for clinical computing, but the astonishing rapid advances in both hardware and software have not provided the stable background that is essential for routine use of these systems. We suggest that this point will be reached by 1987, and that thereafter the acceptance of computer systems into medicine will be very rapid

Big changes in cable TV system

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's biggest cable television system, which has 26,000 subscribers in Milton Keynes, faces fundamental changes after the end of an experimental "Pay-TV" service, on the network.

British Telecom, which owns the system, has regained full control of its content after the end of the experiment by Select TV and will announce today two new free channels due to start on November 19, and the prospect of four pay channels later in November.

The developments are expected to make the Milton Keynes network among the most advanced in the country. They will also increase by more than half the number of homes receiving free of charge Sky Channel, the satellite-delivered entertainment service owned by News International.

The second new free channel in Milton Keynes will contain local news items supplied free by a Milton Keynes newspaper.

Sky's entertainment programmes will be transmitted to customers with the new local news channel, BBC 1, BBC 2, Anglia TV, and Channel 4. ITV London and ITV Central are being dropped to make way for the newcomers.

Divorce law guide 'is misleading'

The Lord Chancellor's Department's guide for the public on new divorce laws, which came into effect on Thursday, was criticized as "vague, confusing, and misleading" by two organizations yesterday.

In a letter of protest to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Legal Action Group and National Council for One Parent Families say that the guide, to be published this week, will not help lawyers nor members of the public.

"It attempts to reassure divorcing women that nothing much has changed and at the same time tells them that there are changes," the organizations say. Although the new act is aimed at producing more certainty, it will require "much judicial interpretation".

The two groups take issue with some of the answers provided in the leaflet. *Your Questions Answered*. The leaflet, the first such attempt by officials to explain the impact of new laws, is aimed at meeting some of the concern that has been expressed as to how divorced wives will now be affected.

It emphasizes that wives who have sacrificed jobs and careers to rear children will not have to go out to work to support themselves.

Tea prices to rise this week

The retail price of tea will increase by an eighth with the next few days. Brooke Bond Oxo yesterday announced immediate increases in the prices of its teas to the trade, after a sharp rise in auction prices since the Indian Government announced restrictions on exports to keep prices down at home.

Brooke Bond's price increases will mean that the supermarket price of PG Tips will go up from 48p to 54p a packet. That will be the second 6p increase in nine months, but Brooke Bond claims that it will still be possible to make a cup of black, unsweetened tea at home for less than 1p.

Auction prices for tea in London, which were £2.17 a kilo in July, yesterday reached £2.99.

Electric plugs to be tested

New safety regulations covering electric plugs and sockets are due to be introduced early next year. If Parliament approves the regulations, 13-amp plugs will have to be passed by an independent testing-house before they can be marketed.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, an under-secretary for Trade and Industry, said yesterday.

Rossiter verdict

Leonard Rossiter, the actor, died of a heart attack, a London post mortem examination confirmed yesterday. Mr Rossiter, aged 57, collapsed and died on Friday during a performance of Joe Orton's play, *Loor*, at the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.

Bird sanctuary

Berry Head, near Brixham, South Devon, has been designated a bird sanctuary under the Wildlife and Countryside Act by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Patrick Jenkins. The area is noted as a breeding site for Guillemot.

Stamps tell news story

When the Post Office commissioned the illustrator Yvonne Gilbert to design this year's Christmas stamps, her brief was to imagine herself as a press reporter and illustrate the story accordingly.

The stamps will be released on November 20 and will include a second class stamp at 13p featuring Joseph, Mary, and the baby Jesus. The arrival in Bethlehem is on the 17p first class stamp. The remaining designs picture a shepherd and a lamb (22p), the Virgin and child (31p), and one of the kings offering his gift (34p).

A special cut-price Christmas stamp book of twenty 13p stamps will be available.

MPs' car allowances 'over-generous'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Treasury is monitoring the way MPs use the increased car mileage allowances, which they voted themselves recently, after complaints that they encourage members to buy "big gas-guzzling cars" at the taxpayer's expense.

In July MPs voted by 100 to 30 to introduce a three-tier allowance of 18p a mile for cars up to 1300cc, 25.9p for 1300cc to 2300cc and 39p for cars above 2300cc. It came into operation last week.

Fleet News, a trade paper specializing in the detailed running costs of cars, said yesterday that the Treasury investigation could lead to proposals to appoint a transport manager for the House of Commons, increased use of diesel cars, and a fuel-monitoring system, probably based on a fuel card.

The paper said that the new rates were particularly advantageous for MPs running big cars. It estimates that an MP covering 20,000 miles a year, and many do, will be able to replace a new 2.6-litre Rover costing £10,876 in three years time and still be £5,000 to the good.

That is based on the MP receiving £7,900 a year in mileage allowance. Assuming 25 miles to the gallon, he would pay £1,500 for petrol, leaving him with £6,500 to cover funding costs, repairs, maintenance, and depreciation.

The paper's own figures suggest that the cost of ownership of a 2.6-litre Rover approaches 26p a mile over three years and 45,000 miles.

One of the fiercest critics of

the new allowances is Mr Peter Bruford, Conservative MP for Leicester East and a former fleet manager with the British Printing Corporation and BP. "In my view there is no reason why an MP should be running a big gas-guzzling car on House of Commons business. Cars in the 1.6 to 1.8 category are quite adequate. I have a 1.6 Maestro."

"The plain fact is that you and I as taxpayers are subsidizing MPs to buy bigger cars."

He said that the matter was more complicated because some MPs own two or three cars and could claim differing allowances depending on which car they used at the time. That would lead to an enormous increase in paperwork which would be halted if the House accepted his flat-rate proposal of 25.8p a mile.

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Post Office attacked by users' council for not hitting delivery targets

By Patricia Clough

The Post Office was attacked yesterday for failing to deliver letters on time and the Government for creaming off a large part of the Post Office's profits.

About 750,000 first class letters fail to reach their destination by the next working day, according to the annual review of the Post Office Users' National Council.

It is within the Post Office's power to meet its target and deliver 90 per cent of first class mail the next day and 96 per cent of second class mail on the next but one, the council said. The actual respective performance figures are 87.4 and 93.3 per cent.

"Quality of service targets must be pursued with the same vigour as financial targets which the Post Office has managed, over the past couple of years, either to meet or overachieve, in the latter case at the expense of the customer", it said.

The report said: "The level of external disruption was less in 1983 than in 1982 and much of the problem lay within the Post Office itself". It conceded that performance in many areas, particularly London, had been badly affected by strikes and

called on the management and the unions to settle their differences.

On the credit side, it said, productivity rose by 2.5 per cent and unit costs came down by 1.2 per cent and prices were kept well below the rate of inflation. But mail operations are still little better than in the early 1970s.

The council said that it objected to the Government's practice of creaming off a large proportion of Post Office profits each year and insisting that all its capital spending must be met from income. "This policy forces today's customers to pay for the service of tomorrow", it said.

The Post Office made about £117m profit last year and gave £61m to the Government.

In the past year the Post Office has again achieved its financial targets but failed in its service targets the review said.

"The struggle to reach the targets had been going on for too long now and users cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for significant and sustained improvements in performance."

A Post Office official said: "We are determined to reach our targets. To the end, we have a positive and determined

strategy for improving performance". It was taking "urgent and wide-ranging measures to achieve significant improvement" in letter deliveries.

It pointed out that British Post Office provides a higher standard than in other countries by delivering the mail through the door rather than to the gate or a central collection point "and, along with only Ireland and Belgium, Britain generally enjoys two deliveries a day in its cities and towns".

The British Telecom Unions Committee said that the latest British Telecom price increases were the first indication that the consumer would suffer because of the privatization of the company.

Two months after British Telecom became a public limited company it is raising its prices for residential customers and doubling the price of calls from telephone kiosks. Mr Alan Chamberlain, secretary of the BTUC, said: "It has also said that there will be increases in private telephone rentals and more losses from kiosks. British Telecom as a private company will continue to raise its prices or alternatively reduce the quality and range of services to the consumer, it said."



Alice Wilmot on her final round as a postwoman.

Alice's last post heralds end of an era for village

Shortly after 7am, when the smoke from the cottages in the Derbyshire Peak District village of Rowsley begins to rise, Alice Wilmot would set off pulling her laden trolley as generations of village postwomen had done before her (Patricia Clough writes).

There were letters and parcels for 167 addresses, the pension for one elderly woman who found it difficult to get out, and groceries for another who was bad on her legs.

There was a daily greeting, too, for the chambermaids at the Peacock Hotel, the farmhands, the children on their way to school, and a watchful eye for too many milk bottles at the front door or tell-tale undrawn curtains.

Then, a few days ago, it all came to an end. Now a Post Office van comes from Matlock to do Alice's

round. Quietly, another little piece of rural life has died.

The Post Office, under strong pressure to cut costs, reckoned it could save £1,666 a year by making Alice redundant and taking away from the village post office and general store the sub-postmaster's £986 annual fee for taking and sorting deliveries and collections.

The Post Office says people will still receive their letters, but the villagers wonder about the groceries, the pensions, and the cheer that Alice brought.

And how will a van get up those steep hills in the snow and ice during winter?

The move came as a new supermarket in Matlock was already hurting the business of the sub-postoffice. Mr Maurice Brandriff, the sub-postmaster in Rowsley,

near Chatsworth, says he nets £50 a week from the shop and, now, £79 from the post office business.

He and his wife, Barbara, fear the little business may not survive longer. And at 54 he asks: "What are my chances of getting a job? If the village is unemployed, I do not expect a fortune. All I ask is a living."

The Post Office says its policy is to do everything to save rural sub-post offices, although they are losing it money, because they provide a service to the community.

"But they are starving us out", Mr Brandriff says. Its the same at Beccles and Pilsley and all the villages round here, they're all struggling.

"We are the centre of village life nowadays. I feel a bit like the old village bobby, having to know a bit

of everything. People come to ask for help and advice and if old so and so has not been round for his pension, I nip round."

"Mrs Thatcher says she wants to help the small businessman, but she is not helping us. If you cut the steelworkers' income, there would be a riot. They've got muscle, we haven't."

Among those who have fought the cuts has been Mr Andrew Thompson, the Duke of Rutland's agent. The village, bought by his ancestors in the 15th century, still partly belongs to the estate and many villagers work for it.

"We have the same problem at Belvoir and on many other villages on the estates," he said.

Villages will stop being communities and just become groups of houses. It's desperately sad."

Military use of N-waste denied by CEGB

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

The Central Electricity Generating Board rejected an allegation yesterday that plutonium produced in British atomic power stations had been exported to the United States and used in American nuclear weapons.

The board also denied that misleading evidence was deliberately submitted to the Sizewell public inquiry - into plans for a nuclear power station - about the amount of plutonium exported to the United States and its use.

The accusations are in written submissions to the inquiry from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Sizewell working group, in what is described as new evidence.

Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, told a press conference: "The plutonium we have sent to America is enough for between 1,500 and 2,000 nuclear warheads, more than enough to destroy Europe. The irony is that some of the plutonium from Britain's civil reactors could already have been sent back, inside US cruise missiles."

The CND case is divided into three sections. Each is detailed and has been prepared by a different person.

Nevertheless, the conclusions are largely circumstantial. Indeed, the centre-piece of yesterday's disclosures relied on a third party.

It was a tape-recorded interview with Lord Hinton, one of the pioneers of the British nuclear programme more than 35 years ago. He was subsequently chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, from which he retired in 1964.

The tape-recording was said to have been made a few months before Lord Hinton died in June last year. In it he told Mr David Lowry, one of the CND's five witnesses, that he was "absolutely certain" that a statement made to the Sizewell inquiry last year was incorrect.

Mr Lowry maintains that Lord Hinton was referring to the accuracy of evidence about plutonium given on Friday, January 14, 1983, the eighth day of the inquiry.

Tory ginger group urges party to catch conservation vote

By Tony Samaras

As the Conservative Party conference in Brighton prepares for its first debate on conservation issues, the Bow Group today launches a 20-page broadsheet warning of a "heavy electoral penalty" if the party fails to "show itself truly worthy of the expanding conservation-vote".

The paper comes after a weekend of conflict between the right-wing ginger group and the Prime Minister in the wake of accusations by Mr Michael Lingers, Bow Group chairman, that the Government was "running out of steam". They have also been criticisms of Tory policy on unemployment in the Bow Group's quarterly magazine, by Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary.

Mr Tony Paterson, the author of *Conservation and the Conservatives*, said yesterday that those had been merely a "preliminary barrage". His paper was the first prong of an attack on the Government's "three weakest points".

Other statements would follow on worker-participation in industry and on welfare. But the group was by no means an enemy of Mrs Thatcher. Pointing out ways in which her policies were going wrong was the best way of serving her. Where environmental policy was concerned, the Government had never had much steam in the first place, he said.

As an environmental policy paper, *Conservation and the Conservatives* would probably be considered radical by any of the three main parties. Its proposals include:

- The appointment of a Conservation Minister with a Cabinet seat who would be responsible for civil servants in the Department of the Environment's main environmental protection divisions, although he would remain answerable to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

- Total overhaul of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, including the abolition of "management agreement" subsidies to farmers and, if necessary, automatic renotification of all Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

- Abolition of grants for the drainage of agricultural land.

- A new Clean Air Act, which would include a government commitment to cut emissions of sulphur dioxide by 60 per cent by 1995, with similar reductions on oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons from industry and motor cars.

- Severe cuts in nuclear power and reprocessing operations and rejection of the proposed pressurized water reactor at Sizewell in favour of the advanced gas-cooled reactor.

- City of London think-tank on pollution, to be financed by the London boroughs and to include selected staff from the Greater London Council's Scientific Department.

- A campaign to release inner-city land for house-building in order to relieve pressure on the Green Belt.

- Aggressive insistence on environmental considerations in European policy, from the common agricultural policy to redressing "the absurd imbalance" between the £10m the EEC spends on the environment and the £10m it spends on agriculture.

- A British-led project to lease tracts of endangered rain forest from developing countries, in return for foreign exchange, the "landlord" countries would covenant to protect the leased forests.

- Mr Paterson, Bow Group parliamentary liaison officer, notes that public concern with conservation issues has increased sharply.

Conservation and the Conservatives is Bow Paper by Tony Paterson, Publications, 340 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DT, £3.

JPs want to limit jury trial

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates are expected to call for new laws to give them discretion in certain cases to refuse a defendant the choice of trial by jury.

A resolution has been tabled for debate at their general meeting on Thursday which says the conference would "welcome legislation to provide that charges of theft of property of value less than £100 be triable by a jury only at the discretion of the magistrates' court".

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates' Association, said yesterday: "There is likely to be overwhelming support for this motion. Magistrates generally feel strongly that a lot of cases go to trial quite unnecessarily."

The proposal has much support among the judiciary and legal profession. In July Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, called for the abolition of the right to trial by jury in the case of trivial thefts.

He said such cases occupied much time in Crown courts. Magistrates will also debate a resolution calling for legislation providing a sentence against offenders aged 14 to 20 who refuse to be bound over.

"Our view is that it should not be necessary for the person to have to consent to be bound over," Mr Norman said. "They would simply be in breach of the bind-over if they did not comply with the requirement to keep the peace and be subject to financial penalties."

Other topics to be debated include giving the power to suspend sentences of youth custody; overcrowding in remand prisons; and the requirement that those disqualified for driving for three years should take a second driving test before their licence is restored.

Call to alter laws on cable TV

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

Companies providing international cable and satellite television channels must be given the proper national audiences, a six-nation study, published today, claims.

Analysts at CIT Research, a European cable industry specialist, claim that European law is out of date and incapable of catering for international broadcasting without amendment.

The study analyses the effects of new media legislation in Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, The Netherlands and Scandinavia, and concludes that changes are required in copyright laws and on those governing the reception and distribution of television signals.

Cable and Satellite - The Legal and Regulatory Issues (CIT Research, 1 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London W1R 9HA, £875).

Rapist strikes in Oxford

A rapist who has been attacking women in Oxford may have struck again. At dawn yesterday a woman aged 33 was dragged at knifepoint into a garage in the Union Street.

She beat her attacker with an umbrella but he overpowered her, and raped her. The police are hunting a man who has raped three women at knifepoint and has been linked to other sex attacks.

Radio stations' work-to-rule

Journalists on commercial radio stations throughout Britain started a indefinite work-to-rule yesterday in support of a 12 per cent pay claim.

They have been offered a 5 per cent rise, but the National Union of Journalists said yesterday that members would adhere strictly to working agreements until a satisfactory offer was made. The union is due to meet with the employers' representatives, the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, on Thursday.

70,000 apply for marathon

A total of 70,105 people have applied for places in next year's London Marathon, 7,000 more than this year's according to the Nationwide Building Society which organized applications. The race on April 21 will have a record 22,000 starters but 5,000 are guaranteed to overseas runners, championship runners, and those who scratched from last year's race. As a result, 70,000 are competing for 17,000 places.

Airgun shooting

Mrs Hilda Owen, aged 66, sister of Richard Burton the late actor, was recovering yesterday after being shot in the face with an airgun pellet by an unknown assailant in Norfolk Square, west London.

Man put on probation after blasting couple to death

Arthur John Fenton, aged 52, who killed his former wife and her husband with a double-barrelled shotgun, was sentenced to three years' probation yesterday by Bristol Crown Court.

After the killings he shot himself in the face in a suicide attempt.

Despite his injuries he drove 28 miles to give himself up at Bodmin police station, where he collapsed. Supported by police officers he wrote a piece of paper: "I loved her and cannot live without her", and he begged police officers to let him die.

Fenton, a china clay worker, of Railway Terrace, Luxulyan, Bodmin, walked free from the court after admitting manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Mr Justice Macpherson took the exceptional course of putting him on probation for three years after he said it was a "tragic and terrible" case as a judge might have to consider. But he concluded that neither justice nor public reaction would be advanced "one jot" by leaving him in prison.

Earlier, Fenton entered the dock limping with the aid of a walking stick. He dabbed frequently at his disfigured face with a handkerchief as his counsel, Mr Alan Rawley, QC, denied two murder charges on his behalf, as Fenton could not speak very well.

Fenton was charged with murdering his former wife,

Pauline, aged 45, and her husband, Michael Ryan, aged 39, at their home at Weston Road, Plymouth, in January.

The judge said he had seen several medical reports which satisfied him that Fenton was suffering from an abnormality of mind at the time of the killing.

Mr Paul Chadd, QC, said for the prosecution that Fenton was caring and supportive of his wife through several illnesses.

But she formed a friendship with Mr Ryan, a local postman and left her husband in March last year. He learnt of her desertion days later in a solicitor's letter, saying she was seeking a divorce. "He was undoubtedly stunned and unable to comprehend any possible reason for her departure,"

Mr Justice McCowan said at Shrewsbury Crown Court three doctors had concluded that

Mr Chadd said. She married Mr Ryan in September last year. The prosecution described Fenton as a "thoroughly decent man". But he had unrealistic hopes that his former wife would return.

On the afternoon of the killings he took a shotgun he used for clay pigeon shooting and drove to his former wife's home. He shot Mr Ryan through the kitchen window, killing him. He then killed his wife, firing through the shattered window. "He set about shooting himself but failed", Mr Chadd said.

As Fenton left the court on the arms of his son and one of his daughters, he said, speaking with great difficulty, "It is a great relief, all I want to do is go home with my family and forget everything that has happened in the past."

Taunted man killed wife

A man aged 36, who strangled his wife after she taunted him about her young lover walked free from court yesterday.

John Wilkes, a printer, of Troon Place, Worsley, Stourbridge, West Midlands, was charged with the murder of his wife Mildred, aged 31, at their home in March.

Mr Justice McCowan said at Shrewsbury Crown Court three doctors had concluded that

Wilkes suffered diminished responsibility and there had been substantial provocation.

Putting Wilkes on probation for two years, the judge said: "The wife, unsolicited, abused, threatened, lied, and goaded her husband for many months."

Mr Anthony Nichol, for the prosecution, said: "The couple had been married for 13 years and had two sons aged nine and ten. Wilkes's neighbours sent a petition urging the judge to let him return home."

Bomb test veterans divided

By Thomson Prentice

Science Correspondent

A splinter group has been formed among veterans who witnessed Britain's atomic bomb tests and who are campaigning for compensation from the Government. However, Mr Ken McGinley, the founder of the British Nuclear Test Veterans Association, said yesterday that the breakaway movement was "playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence".

The newly formed British Atomic Veterans Association, which claims about 100 ex-Servicemen as members, has said that the parent group did not move quickly enough to secure damages for those claiming side-effects of the bomb tests.

Mr Ernest Cox, the chairman, said yesterday that his group will seek an urgent meeting with the Ministry of Defence. He wants to hear from ex-Servicemen who witnessed the atomic tests in South and West Australia and the South Pacific between 1952 and 1958, and from men involved in the "clean up" operations up to 1964.

But Mr McGinley said: "By breaking away, a few misguided men are weakening the case for everyone and are playing into the hands of the Ministry of Defence. We do not need to talk to the ministry because we already have the evidence we need."

Dairy farmers set to quit over quotas

Nearly 5,000 dairy farmers in England and Wales want to leave the industry because of the Common Market's imposition of milk quotas, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

The number, which represents an eighth of British producers, has amazed ministry officials. So far 4,800 farmers have applied to take part in the Government's compensation scheme, set up to encourage people to leave the industry.

The aim is to pay up to £50m in compensation over the next five years to farmers leaving the industry, so their milk quotas can be redistributed to make other farms more profitable.

British dairy farmers have been particularly badly affected by the EEC quotas, introduced earlier this year in an attempt to curb the cost of Common Market farm spending.

Agricultural spending still swallows up two-thirds of the entire EEC budget, and most of that goes on buying and disposing of surplus products.

Common Market farm ministers want to cut milk production to 1981 levels, and for Britain that means a drop in production of more than 6 per cent, or one million tonnes.

For many farmers the cut is even greater, because they have been encouraged to increase herd size over the past few years.

Some are having to cut production by as much as 25 per cent and there are estimates that up to 10,000 producers could be forced out of business.

The Government must decide which applications to leave the industry will be accepted. At the same time, panels have been set up around the country to deal with "special cases".

Football clubs to be sued

South Yorkshire County Council is to sue Sheffield United, Rotherham United, and Doncaster Rovers over debts of more than £134,000 for ground policing.

Wednesday has paid its bill and some of the money has allegedly been owed since the 1982-83 season. Barnsley has agreed to pay by instalments.

After writs were first issued in June a system was agreed in which clubs are sent a policing bill seven days after a match and payment is expected within

three weeks. But the scheme has failed.

The police committee chairman, Mr George Moore, said: "It is a lot of money which could be used more profitably by the police authority to try to meet some of the enormous expenses we are facing from policing the miners' strike."

Sheffield United is taking the council to the High Court in December, to find out whether a football club should be legally responsible for policing costs.

London hospitals face cut of £20m in acute services

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Seven London health authorities face cuts of almost £20m on acute hospital services in the next few years, according to plans being drawn up by the North West Thames regional health authority.

Figures to be put to the health authority propose a big increase in the rate at which inner London authorities will lose funds.

The cuts are needed to finance development of priority services for the elderly, mentally ill, and mentally handicapped, and to meet spending cuts in the four Thames regions as money is switched to other parts of the country.

A document setting out the

proposals says it is appreciated that the districts "will face substantial difficulties in planning for and implementing these reductions". Without them, important development would be delayed.

The worst affected will be districts with teaching hospitals, with Victoria Health Authority being asked to increase a cut of £709,000 next year to £2.8m the year after and more than £2m in 1987-88.

Hammer Smith and Fulham's reductions would increase from £453,000 next year to more than £1m in the following two years. Paddington and North Kensington facing a similar increase.

New salvo in Atlantic fares battle

By David Cross

Virgin Atlantic, the cut-price airline run by Mr Richard Branson, head of Virgin Records, yesterday fired a new salvo in the battle for cheap fares.

Responding to a decision by British Airways and other big carriers to reduce their transatlantic fares to approximately the level charged by Virgin, Mr Branson has asked the Civil Aviation Authority to order a corresponding cut in British Airways' fares on some other routes.

At a press conference on board his houseboat at Little Venice in west London, Mr Branson also said that he would pull out of the airline business if he lost too many passengers in the new fares war.

Virgin Atlantic, which charges about 3p a mile from Gatwick to New York, calculates that the British Airways' fare to Bahrain works out at 13.1p a mile, to Nairobi 12p, to Bombay 11.2p and to Athens 18.8p.



Mr Branson on his houseboat yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris).

As a first step it has asked the aviation authority to order fare reductions by British Airways on five routes to Antigua, Bermuda, Dubai, Nairobi and Nassau. "If they can afford to fly the Atlantic at 3p a mile then they should be able to fly these other routes at the same price."

If his losses were too great this winter he would reconsider his position. "We are going to look at this like any other business and make a judgment in June." That is when the first year's lease on his Boeing aircraft expires.

To date, Mr Branson added, his aircraft was flying at 83 per

cent capacity and he was optimistic that his company would continue to make a useful profit.

From November 1 every passenger on Virgin Atlantic's new "upper class business service" will receive a free economy class ticket valid for four months.

Heroin smugglers jailed

Manzir Bashir, aged 57, a Pakistani lawyer and former Congressman, was jailed for eight years yesterday by Southwark Crown Court, south London, for smuggling £250,000 worth of heroin into Britain.

His wife, Rehema, aged 39, was jailed for six years. The court was told that the couple, who pleaded guilty, had huge tax debts and Manzir Bashir needed money. They have been served with deportation orders.

Confident Mondale judged a winner on points in debate with Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Louisville, Kentucky

The First presidential debate is over without either candidate being knocked out or even being dealt a seriously bloody nose. The question both camps are now trying to answer is whether the debate significantly rescued President Reagan's huge lead over Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic challenger.

Mr Mondale's aides, who say he easily won the 90-minute nationally televised joust on points, are convinced it will. "Mr Mondale did exceptionally well," said an exuberant Mr Robert Beckel, Mondale campaign chairman. "There are 30 days of campaign still to go. We got the boost we needed."

This optimism was supported by a post-debate telephone poll carried out by *Newsweek* magazine, which showed that 56 per cent of viewers thought Mr Mondale came out on top, compared with 35 per cent for Mr Reagan.

Reagan aides were less upbeat in their assessment, but confidently declared that the President had done everything expected of him: highlighting the successes of his Administration, particularly in dealing with the economy, and pointing the way to an even brighter future.

He also managed to avoid making the sort of damaging gaffes that had helped unseat Presidents Ford and Carter in earlier televised debates. The

aides conceded that Mr Reagan had spent much of the debate on the defensive, but said this was inevitable because he was the incumbent.

"The point is that Mr Mondale needed to deliver a knockout blow to put himself back in the contest, and this he did not do," said Mr Richard Wirthlin, the President's pollster. "At the very most he may have taken a point or two off the President's 20 point lead."

Sunday night's debate took place in the handsome new Kentucky Arts Centre in Louisville, before a live audience of 2,000 and a television audience estimated at 120 million.

The term debate was, in fact, something of a misnomer. The two candidates fielded questions from a panel of three journalists and were then allowed the opportunity briefly to rebut the other's remarks. They did not address each other directly.

It offered sharply contrasting views of the nation's past, present and future. Summarizing his accomplishments, the President said the United States was stronger, its economy healthier and its people prouder than in 1980.

Mr Mondale replied: "Isn't the real question: will we be better off? Will our children be better off? Are we building the future this nation needs?"

He questioned whether the country was better off with "this Star Wars escalation" into the heavens, with "a fantastic national debt", and with a

departure from the "basic American instinct for fairness and decency."

Both men were polite to each other and Mr Mondale, recognizing his opponent's personal popularity with the electorate, went out of his way to profess his own liking for the President.

The nearest to personal criticism was Mr Reagan's denunciation as "demagoguery", Mr Mondale's claim that he has cut aid to the needy.

Mr Mondale continually focused on the magnitude of the federal budget deficit and what he claimed was the President's refusal to put forward concrete proposals for dealing with it.

"The President says it will disappear. I've said it's going to take some work," he said, referring to his recently unveiled deficit reduction plan, which involves some tax increases. "I think the American people will draw their own conclusions."

Mr Mondale also attacked the President for favouring the rich and attacking the poor by trying to cut social security, medical assistance and other social programmes. These charges were firmly rejected by Mr Reagan, who in turn accused Mr Mondale of continuously favouring higher taxes and of being in office (during the Carter Administration) when inflation and high interest rates had impoverished rich and poor.

"I am running on my record," he said. "I think sometimes Mr Mondale is running away from his."

Mr Mondale's main aim during the debate was to focus the electorate's attention on issues rather than on the President's imagery, so skillfully purveyed by Mr Reagan's media advisers.

In this he succeeded. For most of the 90 minutes Mr Mondale sounded and looked sharper than his better known and more experienced opponent.

By the time it ended Mr Mondale appeared to have gained a slight advantage. He looked and sounded more confident, gave the better closing speech and had the most memorable lines.

He neatly parried Mr Reagan's now-famous retort - "There you go again" - by pointing out that Mr Reagan, after his election in 1980, had attempted to cut Medicare just what he said he would not do when he first used that remark against President Carter in their presidential debate.

By contrast, President Reagan appeared less self-assured than usual - one Mondale aide described him as listless. However, he managed to deflect most of Mr Mondale's thrusts, even if some responses did not always accord with the facts. He also managed to land painful jabs of his own, particularly on Mr Mondale's pledge to raise taxes.

In the words of one non-partisan observer, who has witnessed many previous debates: "I doubt whether either candidate will have changed many people's minds."

Leading article, page 17.



Round one: Mr Mondale had President Reagan on the defensive for much of their first televised debate

Rebuff for Mugabe in Bulawayo elections

From Jan Ranz, Harare

The ruling Zanu (PF) party in Zimbabwe has suffered its second crushing defeat in less than a week, losing all 15 wards in Bulawayo's black township to the Zanu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo by a huge majority.

Zanu won 34,883 votes in the poll conducted over the weekend.

Last Thursday Zanu (PF) contested all eight seats in the city's predominantly white, eastern suburbs, and failed in all of them. The party's first white candidate, Mrs Maryam McCosh, received only 42 votes against a popular former mayor, who took 1,107.

However, Zanu (PF) did better than in 1981, when it took only 6 per cent of the vote. Only 42,000 people voted, compared with nearly 70,000 in the euphoria immediately after the war.

Political activity, though not constrained in Bulawayo, is reported to be at a low pitch after the violence in Matabeleland in the past two years. Hundreds of people are reported to have died at the hands of both guerrillas and security forces.

Observers see the Bulawayo elections as an indicator of how the vote will go in the general elections next year. But they caution that rural presidents have borne the brunt of the violence, and that may have a severe effect on Zanu's traditional Ndebele vote.

Libel case revives bitter Vietnam memories

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

What promises to be America's most celebrated, bitter, costly and significant libel action opens today in New York.

General William Westmoreland, the American commander at the height of the Vietnam war, is suing the CBS television network and claiming \$120m (almost £100m) in damages.

His lawyers say the action is a matter of soldier's honour. They maintain that the general was maligned in a 1982 television programme that alleged he conspired to conceal the truth about enemy troop strength to convince the American people, and President Johnson, that the Americans were winning the war.

But there is much more to the case than the honour of the 70-year-old general. It will be played out against the background of an unpopular war which was one of the great watersheds of US history and, inevitably, it will reach into the well of bitterness, shame and confused feelings the war left behind.

It is, in part, a "grudge" battle. The armed forces have never forgiven the press for its role in the war. Many military people feel the war was a noble cause that was lost, not in the jungles, but at home, and that the press and television were responsible for its unpopularity.

But the general is looking for a tough exposé of the methods and motives of a huge television network, and of the people who produced the programme, *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*.

The case also raises important legal questions, and many see it as a conflict between the press and conservative forces who want the press more firmly controlled. CBS contends that press freedom is at issue, that Government should not be able to limit the press by threat of libel, and that General Westmoreland, as Army Chief, was a part of Government.

One of the standards being tested is a landmark decision by the Supreme Court 20 years ago that public figures bringing libel suits must prove "actual malice" and reckless disregard for truth. Negligence or inaccuracy is not enough.

Between them both sides have spent about \$3m in amassing evidence. The general is being represented free by a law firm funded by conservative groups. Historians, figures in the Johnson Administration, soldiers and former CIA officials, will be among the witnesses in a case that will reopen a painful chapter in American history and will probably go all the way to the Supreme Court.

Six die as tanker is hit in Gulf

Bahrain (Reuters) Iraq shattered a three-week lull in the Gulf tanker war with an attack yesterday which left a Liberian-registered supertanker ablaze south of Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal and six of its crew dead.

An Iraqi military spokesman said in Baghdad that Iraqi jets had attacked two naval targets in the Gulf, returning safely to base. Shipping sources in Bahrain confirmed that the 114,573-ton supertanker World Knight had been set ablaze in an air attack. In London, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence said that six of the crew were reported killed and six badly burnt.

The shipping sources said that two Iranian helicopters were in the area, one to airlift the injured to Iran. A liferaft was in the water close to the vessel.

Sri Lankan pipeline damaged

From Our Correspondent Colombo

A bomb believed to have been planted by Tamil rebels exploded yesterday near an oil pipeline between Colombo harbour and the petroleum refinery at Sapugaskande outside the city. It damaged about 15 shanties, according to police sources, but did little other damage because no oil was flowing through the pipeline.

The police defused a bomb in another part of Colombo yesterday. The device contained 90 sticks of dynamite.

The Ministry of National Security said "terrorists" has set up three explosive devices to destroy the pipeline from the harbour to the refinery and a storage installation. The Ministry added that if they had exploded there would have been severe loss of life.

Governments rebuked over refugee aid

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The concept of granting asylum to refugees has worn thin in many parts of the world. Mr Paul Hartling, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said yesterday in opening the annual session of his 41-nation executive committee.

He also deplored the tendency of governments to "look the other way" when attempts were being made to find durable solutions to the problems confronting refugees.

He wondered if the number, magnitude and duration of refugee situations have led to "a disaffection, perhaps even a certain cynicism, in the international community which has for so long staunchly upheld the humanitarian principles of protection and assistance".

Mr Hartling also pointed to difficulties, including "xenophobic tendencies in public opinion", caused by the growing phenomenon of "intercontinental jet-age asylum-seekers and refugees in orbit."

Mr Hartling once again

appealed to shipowners and captains "not to turn a blind eye" when they encountered boat people in distress in the South-China Sea. He urged more countries to commit themselves to the Rastrow [rescue at sea resettlement offers] scheme whereby shipowners are compensated for expenditures incurred by their vessels rescuing refugees.

In recognition of such a rescue the 1934 Nansen Medal for meritorious service to refugees was given yesterday to Captain Lewis Hillier, aged 59, master of the American ship Rose City, and to his crew members, Mr Jess Kass and Mr Gregg Turay.

After the captain had changed course in a storm on the night of September 21 of last year and organized the transfer of the refugees from their drifting boat, the crewmen swam through huge waves to save two men. In all, 85 people were rescued, among them 30 children.

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Guerrilla rocket attacks demoralize Kabul's traders and businessmen

The Afghan middle classes, who until now have been responsible for the near normalcy of life in Kabul despite the activities of guerrilla bands and security forces, are becoming demoralized according to reports reaching Delhi.

Many of the small businessmen, traders and shopkeepers are feeling increasing pressure from both sides in the armed confrontation, and are selling out and leaving.

"The price of property in the middle-class suburbs of Kabul is dropping rapidly," said one traveller recently in the Afghan capital. "If *The Times* wanted to set you up in a smart villa there they would find it a good deal easier now on October 8 than they would have on July 8."

According to reports, one of the main reasons for the feeling of insecurity in those areas is the persistent and growing

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

rocket attacks carried out by *Mujahidin* guerrillas on targets such as secret police offices, or homes of regime supporters or communist advisers.

The rocket attacks are often erratically aimed and areas such as Wazir Ahmed Khan, which is close to a number of potential targets, have suffered badly. The Iranian Embassy was the subject of a rocket missile recently, and according to witnesses, the noise of an incoming rocket attack is psychologically upsetting.

Another reason for middle-class discontent is that the quality of life has been badly affected by constant electricity shortages. Some areas get only a few hours of electricity every five days, which means that they can pump water from their wells only in those times to provide themselves with drinking and washing facilities.

Petrol-driven auxiliary generators are becoming widely used for those purposes but petrol, too, is scarce from time to time, and the importers of the generators, mainly from Japan, are expecting new Government restrictions soon, aimed at reducing the import of consumer goods.

Much sterner attitudes towards Afghan Army deserters have meant greater pressure on the families of young soldiers to choose sides in the conflict.

Hitherto, many bourgeois families have been able to stay uncommitted, even though their sons may have deserted. Now the deserters face jail sentences, and so do their families. In addition, the *mujahidin* have been pressing shopkeepers to close by sending letters into various areas urging them to shut because "this area is going to be subject of *mujahidin* activity".

Impact of TV news cut down to size

Television news bulletins do not mirror society but rather overpose the established political leaders and marginalize the problems of ordinary people.

That is the conclusion of a study of television news in 13 countries, including Britain, the United States, France and Italy.

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

by sociologists from various nations gathered in Seville for an international seminar on information and television, which ended yesterday.

Different ideologies behind state or private television stations appeared to play no significant role since the investigators found identical failings

when they compared the news bulletins of countries such as Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Chile and Brazil.

The fragmentation and the brevity of news items on television often made them "practically unintelligible" to viewers.



Time check: President Karamanlis of Greece asking King Juan Carlos of Spain for the local time after his arrival in Madrid on a four-day visit.

The cult of Shining Path

Reprisals increase support for rebels

Peru's mysterious Sendero Luminoso guerrillas continue to thwart the Government's efforts to annihilate them. In the second of two articles from Lima, Patrick Knight reports on the movement and the reasons for its appeal.



Dr Guzman: Appealed to students

At least 5,000 people have been killed in the past four years in Peru, 2,000 of them in the past 12 months alone, as the army vainly attempts to stamp out the Maoist guerrilla movement, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

Even the highest estimates suggest that Sendero had only 3,000 adherents when it began armed action four years ago. Far from winning the expected success against a ruthless enemy, the armed forces, by adopting brutal reprisal tactics, have increased Sendero support.

Terrorist attacks in the north-eastern jungles, where most of Peru's valuable coca crop is grown, have been carried out by Sendero columns operating 400 miles away from Ayacucho, where the movement started. This suggests that the group is moving to the next stage of its planned assault on society.

Groups sympathetic to Sendero have also carried out bomb attacks in Lima and Cusco in recent weeks, and a new Sendero offensive is expected soon.

Sendero Luminoso is one of the strangest of Latin America's Marxist guerrilla groups. It has its roots in the University of Ayacucho, capital of Peru's poorest department, where incomes are a tenth of the \$1,000 (£800) Peruvian average, and 30 per cent of children die before their first birthday. In many regions, inhospitable and inaccessible, people live near the snowline as they have for hundreds of years in almost Stone Age conditions, sleeping wrapped in animal skins, dressed in clothing spun at home from llama or sheep wool, half starved, suspicious, illiterate, speaking only the Quechua tongue, forgotten by the Government in Lima.

The region has always been one of Peru's most rebellious, and even the Incas failed to subdue the hardy mountain people.

During the left-wing military governments between 1968 and 1980, universities in Peru were given considerable priority, and student numbers grew suddenly. Able offspring from mainly low-income families were able to study for the first time and aspire to a better life. However, it soon became clear that there was no place for them in Peruvian life, and many grew frustrated and dropped out.

Their frustrations fitted them for participation in the plans of a group led by Dr Abimael Guzman, a philosophy professor at Ayacucho. Other staff at the university say that in the mid 1970s, student

numbers suddenly began to fall mysteriously. This was when indoctrination and field training were being introduced by university staff, who had concluded that conditions were right for a Maoist revolution, organised in the remote countryside, then gradually encircling the cities, in a campaign which might take decades. Several Sendero leaders spent time in China during the Cultural Revolution, and were deeply impressed.

Several years were spent in training, and in setting up the cell structure which has made Sendero virtually impenetrable. Recruits were taught to feel intense loyalty to Comrade Gonzalo (as he is known), who is given the same importance as Marx, Lenin and Mao by his supporters.

Many of Sendero's actions seem irrational at first sight, for instance the destruction of anything connected with modern life. But in the local context they made sense. Many Sendero recruits had never received the slightest benefit from electric light, model farms, roads or bridges, so they had little compunction in destroying them.

Sendero also has many messianic elements. It foresees some sort of catastrophe, after which it will gain power. It is not sufficient to accept Sendero's self-definition as Marxist, although it is partly such. The personality cult of "President Gonzalo" has much in common with a strange religious sect. Sendero provides an all-embracing psychological support for those who feel society has no place for them.

The armed forces have tried to take advantage of community rivalries to weaken Sendero. Since the guerrillas do not recruit from the lowest social strata, the very poor could be persuaded to kill, or betray *Senderistas*. One of the most visible results of this fratricidal policy was the slaughter of eight journalists, who were trying to track down those responsible for a massacre in the hamlet of Uchuraccay, in January, 1983. The journalists were indirectly killed by the military, who had instructed the villagers in self-defence tactics and told them to kill any strangers.

The only way to defeat the guerrillas now seems to be in guaranteeing the safety of the area, so that development projects can be established to help the local people and to end the guerrillas' *raison d'être*. But Sendero's present domination is such that any attempts to set up such schemes can now be neutralized by destruction or intimidation.

It now looks as if vast areas of central Peru could be no-go areas for decades to come.

Concluded

PERU Part 2

Rain forest defeats bureaucrats

From Tony Duboulin Melbourne

The Queensland rain forest triumphed over officialdom at the weekend when Mr Martin Timin, the state Minister for the Environment, the entire six-man Douglas Shire Council and two busloads of pensioners and handicapped people got bogged down on the controversial road through the Daintree forest north of Cairns.

Mr Timin had opened the road on Sunday morning, but a heavy rainstorm stranded him on what to have been a triumphant drive along the 20 miles between Cape Tribulation and Bloomfield after he had completed a quarter of the distance. The minister was flown out on Sunday night, but the shire council and the pensioners and handicapped people had to wait until yesterday morning for police to rescue them. At least one vehicle overturned.

The elderly and handicapped were flown in for the opening, which began with the clearing of a blockade of cars and boulders set up by demonstrators who have camped for six months in the area in protest at construction of the road through what they say is one of the last remaining tracts of low-lying tropical rain forest in the world.

Lightning kills nine children

Nairobi (AFP) - Nine children were killed and nine others seriously injured, when lightning struck them during a football match in the Kisumu district of Kenya's Nyanza province, the *Daily Nation* reported.

Lightning fatalities are not unusual in Kisumu. In July 1981, 11 pupils were killed at Siego

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Sudan: Omar Nur al-Daim

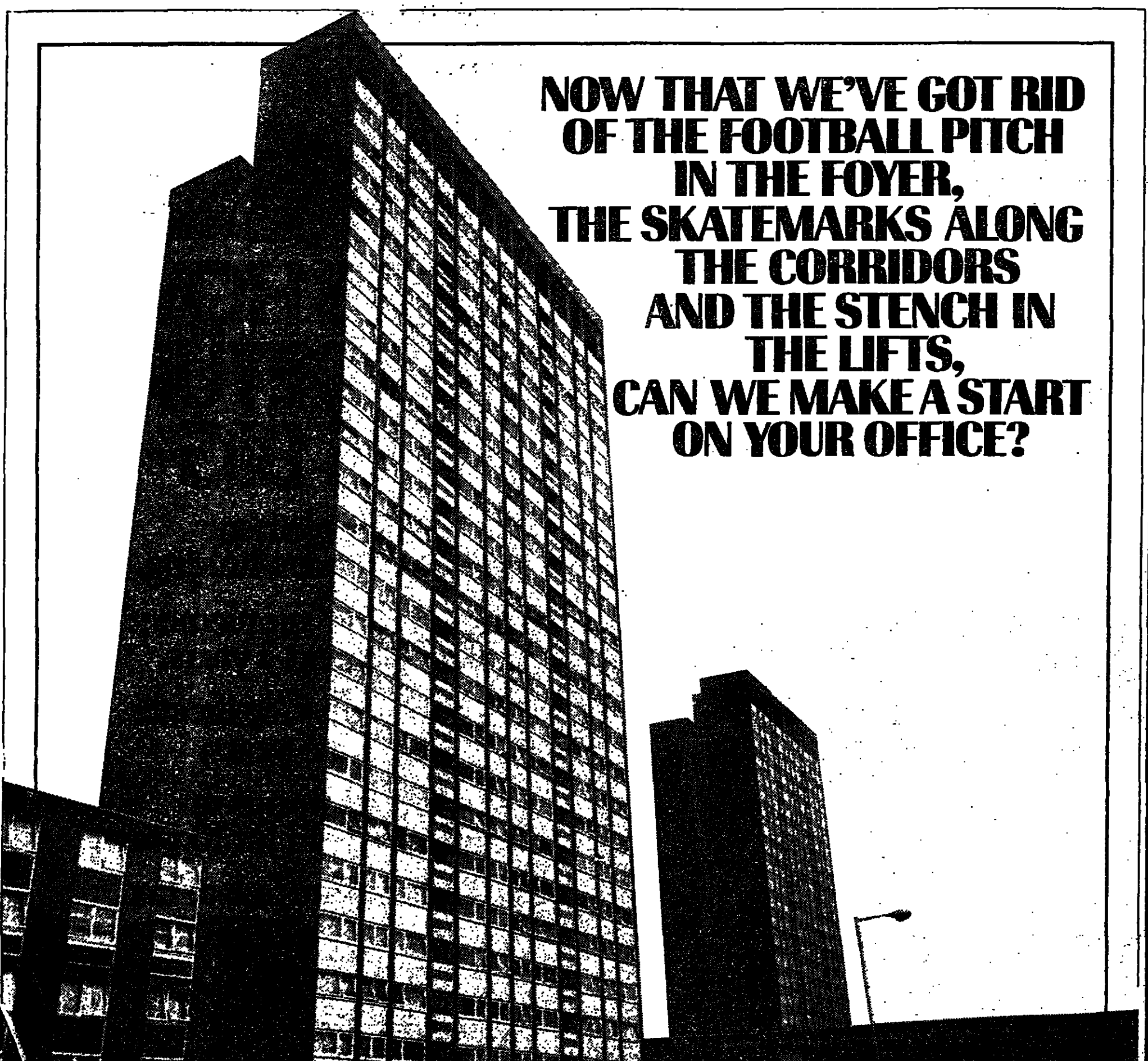
By Caroline Moorehead

A former Ministry of Agriculture, Omar Muhammad Nur al-Daim has been held without charge or trial for more than a year. He is one of a group of opposition leaders and intellectuals arrested on September 25, 1983, with Sadiq al-Mahdi, the former Prime Minister and leader of the Umma Party and now in indefinite detention.

Omar Nur al-Daim was born in Sudan's White Nile province in 1932. He studied agriculture at Khartoum University and did a doctoral degree in West Germany in the early sixties. On his return to Khartoum in 1963, he was made general inspector at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Between 1964 and 1969, when President Nimeiry came to power, Omar Nur al-Daim was an MP, becoming deputy head of the Umma Party. Between 1969 and 1974 he led the opposition to the sen regime from abroad.

Omar Nur al-Daim: Led opposition from abroad.



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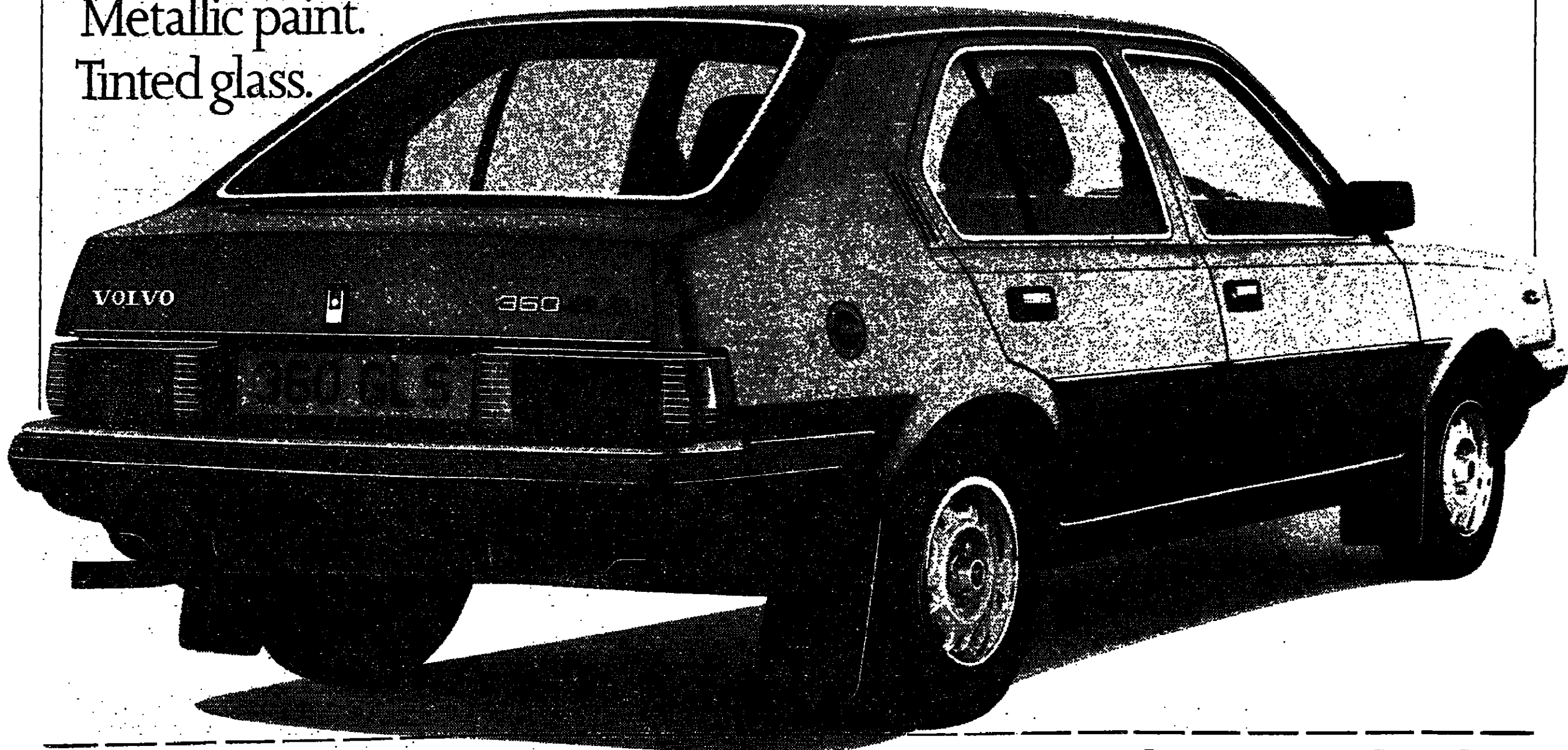
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Durban six will take case to highest court in South Africa

From Michael Horvath, Durban

Six South African anti-apartheid campaigners, three of whom are still sheltering in the sanctuary of the British Consulate here, were told by the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday that the South African government had acted lawfully in ordering that they be detained without trial.

Lawyers representing the six men immediately served notice that they intended to challenge the judgment in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body in the country, which sits in Bloemfontein.

That means that it could still be many weeks before the six have exhausted all legal means of challenging the Government's right to detain them. At this stage, it is not clear whether the three still in the consulate intend to stay until the Appeal Court has given its verdict.

Mr Zac Yacoob, the blind Durban attorney who is acting as chief spokesman for the six, and who visited Brian last month to plead their case, said they would remain in the consulate "indefinitely, subject to daily review". They certainly would not be coming out in the next 24 to 48 hours, he said.

There is speculation here that the men might decide to come out before October 22, when the trial in Britain of persons accused of arms smuggling to South Africa is due to start. South Africa announced last month that it would not send back to Britain for trial four of its citizens among the accused in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the consulate fugitives.

It is argued that it could be embarrassing for Pretoria if all the fugitives have left the consulate by the time the trial starts.

Mr Patrick Moberly, Britain's new Ambassador to South Africa, said on arrival in Johannesburg yesterday to take up his post, that Britain still hoped that the matter would be resolved by the remaining three agreeing to leave the consulate voluntarily.

It was on September 13 that the six took refuge in the consulate, a suite of rooms on the seventh floor of a Barclays Bank building near the waterfront. Last Saturday, three of them tried to slip out past the waiting security police and were arrested.

A statement issued on behalf of the remaining three by the Natal Indian Congress, to which five of the six dissidents belong, said that yesterday's judgment "effectively endorses the awesome power of the Minister [of Law and Order] to detain people without being accountable to anyone, including the courts."

He disputed detention notice, whose validity was upheld unanimously by all three judges on the Supreme Court bench, accuse the six of attempting "to create a revolutionary climate in the Republic of South Africa, thereby causing a situation endangering the maintenance of law and order."

Counsel for the six argued that the Minister had not given adequate reasons for wishing to detain them under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, which permits detention without trial for persons deemed to be a threat to state security.

In effect, the court ruled that the Minister did not have to give any reason beyond his belief that there was such a threat. It was not necessary for him to produce evidence that any specific offences had been committed, because the Act was "a measure of preventive justice to restrain persons from doing acts injurious to the community."

The judges conceded that the Act "vests the Minister with a discretion of a wide and drastic kind which in its exercise must necessarily make a serious inroad upon the ordinary liberty of the subject."

But, they said Parliament in passing the Act had clearly decided that such "prompt and unfettered action" was necessary in special cases to top activity likely to endanger the state.

How the consulate crisis developed

August 21: Thirty-five leading black anti-apartheid campaigners are arrested on the eve of the elections to the Coloured and Indian parliamentary chambers. They had all been in the forefront of a campaign to boycott the polls. They include Mr Archie Gamede, the African president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr George Sempersad, president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), and three other leading NIC figures.

September 7: The five are among seven ordered released from prison by a Natal Supreme Court judge because Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, had not produced sufficient evidence that the prisoners posed a threat to national security.

September 9: The minister orders their rearrest, but the police cannot find them.

September 13: The five, together with Mr Paul David, another NIC executive member wanted by the security police, turn up unexpectedly at the British Consulate in Durban and ask for temporary sanctuary.

September 14: After some confusion, Mrs Thatcher pledges that the six will not be evicted from the consulate.

September 16: An NIC delegation, led by Dr Zac Yacoob, a Durban lawyer, arrived in London. Dr Yacoob is refused meeting with Mrs Thatcher or any minister. Instead, he sees Mr Neil Kinnock and a senior Foreign Office official. He later visits the United Nations.

September 20: Mr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in London, delivers a message to the Foreign Office expressing dissatisfaction with Britain's handling of the affair.

September 21: The Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court hears a legal appeal by the six against the validity of their detention notices. Judgment is reserved.

September 24: Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, says his Government will not return four South Africans facing trial in Britain on arms smuggling charges in retaliation for Britain's refusal to hand over the six in the consulate or allow police to arrest them.



Two of the dissidents, Mr Sempersad and Mr Mawral Ramgobin, shortly after they took refuge in the consulate.

Queen wins American hearts at a distance

From Nicholas Ashford, Louisville, Kentucky

The televised debate between President Reagan and Mr Walter Mondale may have captured the headlines, but the Queen won the hearts of many Americans as she embarked on her sixth visit to the United States.

Her week-long visit to Kentucky and Wyoming is a private one, and the press and public are being kept as far away from her as possible. However, what limited possibilities there are to see her are being eagerly snapped up.

When she arrived at Lexington's Bluegrass airport on Sunday several hundred people waited for more than an hour in drenching rain merely to catch a fleeting, long-distance glimpse of her.

A similarly determined observational effort is expected on Thursday when she attends a race meeting at Keeneland to present the Queen Elizabeth II trophy, the only public function of her tour.

The Queen is staying well out of range of the most powerful

telescopic lenses in an elegant nineteenth century farm house owned by Mr William Farish, a millionaire horse-breeder and her host during her visit to Kentucky.

Her stay in this citadel of horse-breeding will be devoted to examining stallions on stud and looking at ways of mixing her horses' bloodlines with those of the progeny of Northern Dancer.

Despite the narrow focus of the Queen's visit, the media have reported her presence in the United States in some detail.

Kentucky newspapers gave prominence to her visit, focusing particularly on Miss Holly Joiner, a terminally ill 12-year-old whose long-time ambition has been to see the Queen.

Last year her British-born parents took her to London after the British Embassy in Washington had arranged for her to have a special place at Buckingham Palace to view the Queen. However she was too ill to attend the event.

Data hitch holds up Challenger

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

A "cosmic failure" temporarily affected a key communications satellite yesterday, reducing contact with the space shuttle Challenger and threatening to disrupt transmission of radar pictures of the earth's surface.

Mission control officials said the trouble with the "tracking and data relay satellite" (TDRS), was not catastrophic and could be fixed in six hours.

The TDRS is 32,300 miles above Earth and has been relaying pictures of the Challenger's earth observation and weather surveying experiments.

A mission control spokesman said: "For some inexplicable reason - perhaps radiation, perhaps electrical arcing, perhaps sunspot activity - the TDRS satellite memory was wiped out."

The disruption meant the shuttle crew could only talk to mission control when they came within range of a handful of ground stations.

Since Friday's launch the crew of five men and two women have been forced to cope with a series of annoying technical snags. A spacewalk by Dr Kathryn Sullivan and Lieutenant Commander David Leestma scheduled for today has been postponed to Thursday to give the shuttle's big mapping radar more time to gather its valuable scientific data.

The astronauts yesterday used a new procedure to avoid an external ice buildup like that which pestered the previous shuttle mission. Meanwhile, mission control tracked tropical storm Josephine 600 miles south-east of Florida in the Atlantic ocean. The astronauts were told to observe and photograph the storm when they passed above it.

Campus closed to avoid clash

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Iceland's right-wing government met in emergency session after the authorities closed the island's university to avoid clashes between students and strike pickets blocking the campus. The strike by 17,000 public sector employees has crippled the country and also threatens its vital fishing industry.

Names in eye of controversy

The United Democratic Front (UDF) on August 20, 1983, at a rally in Mitchells Plain, a big Coloured [mixed-race] township near Cape Town. A loose multiracial alliance of more than 600 community bodies, trade unions, political groups, and women's, religious and student organizations, it is strongly opposed to the new Parliament for whites, Coloureds and Indians.

It sees itself as a broad anti-apartheid front and believes the South African constitution should be drawn up by a national convention of all parties and races, including such banned organizations as the African National Congress (ANC). The UDF is regarded by the Government as a front for the ANC and international communism.

The front bears a strong resemblance to the Congress Alliance movement of the 1950s, of which the ANC, then still legal, was the spearhead. Many UDF officers are former

ANC members. While the UDF has made moves to mend fences with black consciousness groups, they still regard it as ideologically woolly and too much under the influence of white liberals and Indians.

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1904 to campaign for Indian rights. It took part in the Congress Alliance until ANC was banned in 1960.

Archie Gamede, African, aged 71, married with five children. A lawyer, he is one of three national UDF presidents and president of the Release Mandela Committee campaigning for the release of Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mr Gamede joined the ANC in the 1950s.

George Sempersad, Indian, aged 36, bachelor. A lawyer, he joined the Natal Indian Congress in 1953, and is now president. He was put under a banning order between 1973 and 1978, and again from 1980

to 1983. In 1980 he was detained for 55 days for involvement in school boycotts.

Oorogian Naidoo, Indian, aged 55, married, with five children. Also a lawyer, he is now one of the NIC vice-presidents. In 1980 he spent 55 days in detention with George Sempersad and was banned for about a year in 1982.

Mawral "Mewa" Ramgobin, Indian, aged 52, married to Mahatma Gandhi's granddaughter. He was banned, or put under house arrest, almost continuously between 1965 and 1983. He is a UDF national treasurer and NIC executive member.

Billy Nair, Indian, aged 55, married, no children. A trade unionist, he was convicted in February, 1964, on charges of sabotage and recruiting guerrillas for the ANC. He was freed earlier this year, after spending 20 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island, and joined the NIC executive, saying he accepted its non-violent doctrine.

Opren hearings could last 10 years

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Details of a case involving about 600 people in Britain thought to have suffered permanent side effects from taking the drug Opren as an antidote to arthritis will be presented in Luxembourg today.

The drug was produced by Eli Lilly in the United States and by its subsidiary Dista Products in Britain. It was withdrawn in 1981.

Details of the case will be presented by representatives of the European consumers' orga-

nization to the council of Ministers. It will be debating the question of how compensation will be awarded across EEC frontiers if it is shown that people in different member states were the victim of a product made in just one country.

According to Mr Peter Llewellyn, who has been coordinating the claims, the complexity of the Opren case is such that "jumping" lead lawyers would have to be flown

in to deal with it. The hearings could last for up to 10 years. Since most of the victims were over 60 there would be "a natural wastage" victims over the period.

Opren was withdrawn after it was found to have a number of tragic side effects, including cancer. Up to 100 people are thought to have died from taking it in Britain alone. In the United States around 400 victims of the drug have won compensation.

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A man is no longer judged by the cut of his suit or the company he keeps. He is assessed by his shoes. Head waiters are moved by well-polished hand-made leather and by classic V-necked cashmere. They also like double cuffs, silk socks and generous tips.

Fashion is altogether more demanding about accessories, requiring changes of style to suit the outfit and the occasion, as applies to women's clothes.

The most surprising shift of emphasis at the feet has been the evening shoe stepping out into the dwindling hours of winter daylight. City shoes are based on traditional gentleman's style (head waiter will approve). But the slippers and patent pumps that were once worn as at-home accessories, now appear with suits.

The young men who have turned their back on casual wear and dress up in collars, ties and sharp suits, have taken a shine to patent. The glossy lace-up may have danced in on the craze for 1930s musicals. It has stayed

the pace as the perfect footwear for those who would rather give their shoes a quick gloss than a deep down polish.

The slipper is an oddity. It soft-shoe-shuffled in as a summer style, along with loafers and moccasins. However unsuitable for wet pavements and stout winter wear, it has survived (perhaps to show off the latest fancy socks).

The current trend for shoes and socks - and for many of the other fashion details - is to two extremes: the light and fine or the bold and heavy. This applies especially to shoes, where the fashion-conscious man is likely to have in his wardrobe both the tough Doc Martens and the bedroom slipper shoes.

Likewise, he will have a drawerful of thick ribbed socks, in wool or fluffy towelling, and alongside, the finest cotton or lisle.

Even underwear shows this tendency to polarize with boxer shorts outstripping jock-strap briefs.

The importance of the fashion details is that, when on general view, they offer signals of tribal identity. To the initiated, a maverick tie tells you as much about a man as Gucci shoes. And I hope head waiters will understand that not all the new co-responder brogues are worn by cads.

Soft shoe shuffle

The dancing shoe given the daytime treatment like the conventional Oxford. In lightweight leather with stitched toe cap and lace-up front. Black only. £34.99 from Hobbs, South Molton Street W1.

The traditional gentleman's bedroom slipper cut low at the front in glossy black patent. Handmade shoes in leather £120 from Pied a Terre, 44 Old Bond Street W1.

The comeback of the co-responder shoe for a new generation. It is worn with sharp suits. This black and white lace-up shoe is available from Hobbs, South Molton Street W1.

The ultimate evening loafer in black patent and grosgrain £75 from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street W1 and branches.

Illustrations by GEOFF SIMS



A season for the peacock

The current explosion of fresh ideas in men's fashion is sweeping away the safe clothes of the British male. Styles that would have been considered avant garde six months ago are now the basis of autumn ranges across the board.

Head-turning window displays, fashion shows and videos are a feature of the expanding menswear departments and shops, designed to inspire the open-minded man to more stylish and adventurous dressing.

The first menswear shows for customers were held at Harvey Nichols two weeks ago, where the new autumn styles proved the store's policy that relatively expensive clothes must be positively new and different.

The menswear buyer at Harvey Nichols, Chris Temple, believes that there are no taboos in menswear any more: "We have no difficulty in selling any colour to men."

The colours of the male peacock appeared on every outfit at a Brown's menswear show - in P.X.'s purple and



The geometry of jumpers is drawn on new lines. Shapes are square in the body, rounded at the neck, in a precise mix of set square and compass. Pattern is back, using graphic, abstract symbols, or, newer still, another mix of primitive motifs within a sharp frame. The random patterns of computer software

SOFTWARE

come up too on flecked and marbled grounds.

The sharpest colours are black on creamy white or blocks of primary colour daubed on black. Country colours are usually only a background for

harsher urban tones.

The craft of hand-knitting has come through on the machines with the textures of knub and cable now worked out on punch cards. But this is the year of flat pattern rather than three-dimensional texture for sweaters that make a fashion statement all on their own.



1 Abstract blocks of primary colour defined by variegated stripe pattern on a shawl-collared sweater in red, blue and green. By Donna Fogarty, £56 from Demob, 47 Beak Street W1.

2 The combination of the ethnic and the geometric in Claude Montana's heavy-weight wool sweater with black suede and knit diamond patterns. £175 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1.

3 Flecked mix of wool and cotton for a crewneck sweater scattered with violet kisses. By Jay Musson £90 from Brown's Man's shop, 27 South Molton Street W1.

4 Short square sweater without waist-ribbing. In ethnic patterns contained within diamond shapes. In cream, black and grey £39.50 from Gee, 2 King's Road, SW3 and branches.

5 The new fairisle look with a sharper city flavour. Crewneck sweater in jade and grey lines of pattern, short in shape. By Benetton, £27.90 from all branches.

6 Modular computer print pattern of primary-coloured squares set among black bars on a black back ground. In acrylic £12.99 from Chelsea Man at Chelsea Girl.

Drawings by MICHAEL DAVIDSON

The fashion battle in the high street, the price you pay for the clothes and the quality you get, brought in a large postage. Readers generally agreed that there was a gap in the middle market. Manufacturers were noticeably silent.

From Antonia Sanders, Manchester. I am 24, working in a large city, yet I look in vain for the better-made clothes. In my experience, it is the older women who are cost-conscious and always looking for a bargain. My friends

TALKBACK

skirts, but what about jumpers? It is almost impossible to get pure wool, except in the craft shops where the designs are very fancy and cost £60. Everything is acrylic, which goes out of shape and hasn't the warmth. Why can't the chain stores use their buying power to offer us pure wool at a good price?

From Mrs J. Jarvis, Guildford, Surrey

with your remarks concerning the lack of quality in the mass-produced clothes of today. I do deplore the fact, and equally that the younger generation will never know the feel of good materials against them and the pride in looking after a well-cut garment that won't be in danger of losing its shape after a short time.

The present cult of buy frequently and throw away is motivated by commercialism and big business without thought for the human

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Hire or buy at
Young's
formal wear for men

Dean Bright at Brown's. A few doors away, the newly opened South Molton Street branch of Next for Men is selling amethyst-flecked suits, jade green patterned sweaters and big black Italian leather jackets for men who want to put on the plumage. Photographs by Harry Kerr. Christine Painelli



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THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits four exhibitions of Henri Matisse

Fascinating spiritual diary of a great colourist

Sculpture/Drawings
Hayward

Fifty Fine Prints
Lumley Cazalet

Prints and Drawings
Waddington

Think of Matisse and you think immediately of colour. From the earliest landscapes and still-lives, when he had hardly left his academic training behind, right through to the last extraordinary paper-cuts, the rich, glowing colours always seemed to be the primary consideration — the vibrations set up by putting this colour against that, the sheer joy Matisse first fully discovered in the brilliant Mediterranean sunlight and even more the dazzle and dapple of North Africa. So a Matisse exhibition virtually without colour sounds like a contradiction in terms. Especially when it is in fact two exhibitions the paths of which intersect at the Hayward until January 6, that devoted to The Sculpture of Henri Matisse, which has already been seen as part of the Edinburgh Festival, and its companion The Drawings of Henri Matisse, comprehending between them more than 220 pieces.

Despite the looming presence in the Tate Gallery of Matisse's largest and most ambitious sculpture, *The Back*, versions I to IV, which rework the same basic subject, a standing nude seen from behind, in broader and more abstracted terms between 1909 and 1930, he would not at once think of Matisse as a sculptor. Actually, if he is compared with two senior painters who did some sculpture, Degas and Renoir, he emerges as a more persistent and perhaps more seriously committed sculptor: Degas's few (though important) sculptures were done mainly for his own satisfaction and seen by almost no one during his lifetime. Renoir's, though unmistakably products of his imagination, were done at his direction by a young assistant after he was too crippled to paint or sculpt by himself. Matisse, on the other hand, began expressing himself in sculptural form in 1894, with a portrait medallion rather suggestive of the medallion Yncense, and sculpted intermittently, but reasonably frequently, until as late as 1930.

All the same there is in Matisse's sculpture, as in that of Degas, which the small pieces sometimes curiously resemble, a distinctively private feeling.



Richness of tone compensating for colour: *Reclining Nude with Arm behind Head* (charcoal, 1937)

Matisse certainly showed sculpture during his lifetime, starting in 1906, and to that extent took with professional seriousness, but he did also say "I sculpted as a painter — I did not sculpt like a sculptor", and he can never have considered the sculptural work as in any way central to his oeuvre. More recently exaggerated claims have been made for it, some going so far as to declare him one of the most significant sculptors of the twentieth century. That is certainly excessive, but one can see the point of such a statement because he was not really in his own estimation a sculptor, he was little more than a dimensional doodler, but even the tiniest and simplest, such as the *Small Torso* and the *Small Thin Torso* of 1929, have enough of the unmistakable quality of the paintings to leave us with little doubt that, whatever their limitations, only Matisse could have done them.

The drawings are a different matter. While the sculptures in 1930 only about as far as his pictorial style had arrived at 20 years before. To state these limitations is not to deny the sculpture interest, however. *The Back* series, as well as being the most formal and, as it were, public of the pieces, still comes over as the most impressive. The contemporary series of evolving heads of *Jeune Femme*, five of them done over a much shorter period between 1910 and 1913, also shows Matisse's concentrated thought as he simplifies and gradually develops from the prettiness of the first to the strong, unsparring statement of the last. Some of the others are little more than dimensional doodles, but even the tiniest and simplest, such as the *Small Torso* and the *Small Thin Torso* of 1929, have enough of the unmistakable quality of the paintings to leave us with little doubt that, whatever their limitations, only Matisse could have done them.

There are other evidences of the seriousness with which Matisse took the whole process of drawing. In and up to the Twenties he draws, whatever the medium, with astonishing ease, economy of effort and total directness. At the beginning of the Thirties he evidently does not suddenly lose all his

facility, but he seems driven to explore farther and further into the nature of the drawn image, and so we get a long succession of charcoal drawings which, even when the final result is incredibly simple, bear evidence of reworking and reworking: lines are drawn only to be rubbed out, poses are changed, textures are tried out and rejected, until the paper resembles an intricate palimpsest through which a whole mental history can be read. Funnily enough, when we see a whole series devoted to a particular theme — the "F" Theme and Variations of a reclining woman, the "M" series of flowers and fruit on a table — the starting-point is always one of these much reworked charcoal drawings, as though in charcoal all the variations had to be done right on top of one another: then the pen-and-ink variations take off with no corrections whatever, each executed with dazzling speed and precision. These are evidently two versions of the

same process, and, if one slightly prefers the charcoal drawings, it is probably because of the richness and mystery, the slowness with which they give up their secrets. Did Frank Auerbach, I wonder, know these extraordinary works when he evolved his own highly individual technique of draw and erase and draw again?

And, true enough, until the very end of the show, when a little simple colour finally intrudes, in the very late *Blue Nudes* and the *Aerobats* in paper collage, we have been quite unconscious of colour's absence. Right from his firm academic beginnings Matisse was a superb draftsman, in whatever style he chose to adopt, and this goes for the boldly simplified early nudes, the wonderfully crisp portrait studies like the *Musique* of 1920, the tender yet quite unromantic drawings of pretty girls in exotic clothes of the late Twenties, or the final works when the old man's hand was not capable of earlier subtleties, but his eye and his imagination were as powerfully engaged as ever.

In the charcoal the richness of tone in any case compensates for colour — in any important sense, these drawings are coloured. In the ink drawings, we can appreciate the felicities of his line in a way we are distracted from in the paintings. And, going through the show chronologically, we do get a very distinct impression which Matisse himself confirmed when he said that by the Thirties drawing had become his way of expressing his most personal, private side, while painting was mainly for the public and therefore in a sense what was expected of him. These drawings are, apart from anything else, a sort of spiritual diary, and one of the most fascinating in modern art.

The two exhibitions are a partial fulfilment of the promise in the introduction to the catalogue of the Arts Council's big 1968 Matisse exhibition at the Hayward, which explained that the drawings, sculptures and graphics excluded from that show would be given a show of their own. The graphics are still waiting, but meanwhile to coincide with the Hayward shows Waddingtons have Prints and Drawings by Matisse (until November 10) and Lumley Cazalet have until November 9 Fifty Fine Prints, including several of the Twenties lithographs of odalisques and other things ranging in time from 1903 to 1930. Satisfying snacks, to be sure, but we still want the chance to gorge ourselves on the whole graphic oeuvre.

John Russell Taylor

Music in London

Sleepers wake

LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall/Radio 3

What can sometimes be a somnolent Sunday afternoon audience was roused to understandable enthusiasm by the time Klaus Tennstedt brought the London Philharmonic Orchestra to a powerful resolution of Schubert's Ninth Symphony at the end. It had also shown enjoyment of Jorge Bolet's thoughtful solo playing in Schubert's Piano Concerto earlier. His performance was the antithesis of what might have been expected from a virtuoso hitherto perhaps best known here for his commanding brilliance in Liszt.

Schumann always said he could never write "a concerto for the virtuosi", and it would be interesting to know if Mr Bolet ever met and talked to Schumann's pupil, Adelina de Lara, who died in 1961. What she had to say about her teacher's advice to play the concerto "very calmly, pensively and peacefully", yet without denying its more impassioned moments, characterized much of this performance in its moderation and restrained sentiment.

The pianist was quoted on this page last Saturday as favouring a wider range of keyboard colour than is often heard today, but the difficulty is that the acoustic properties of the Festival Hall do not

encourage it in such music as Schumann's. Nevertheless he was able to sensitize the piano's tone to some degree in a magically expressive account of the first movement; cadenza after cadenza opening in the conversational exchanges with the orchestra in the intermezzo movement, and in almost walking through the rhythmically ambiguous finale.

There was nothing ambiguous in the style of the orchestral playing, either in its partnership during the concerto or in the Schubert symphony later, which was given an "exhilarating performance" to its spirit rather than its length, heavenly or otherwise. Mr Tennstedt, in any case, favoured none of the optional repeats except what is necessary for the scherzo movement, where his shaping of the difficult trio as a heartfelt hymn was superbly done.

But there was a sense of secure judgment in his approach. From the moment he began the introductory andante at a pace more walking than strolling, followed by a second movement at the exact tempo of a military quick march. The finale was perhaps unduly relentless in its vigour, but it brought particular credit on "scholarly" brass chording throughout the programme, and on the sonority and warmth of the cello body among the orchestral strings.

Noël Goodwin

Benson and Hedges
Gold Award
Covent Garden

The defensiveness which sounded loudly through the introductory programme notes at the Benson and Hedges Gold Award for Singers, and continued through Sir John Tooley's prize-giving speech as host, seemed this year somewhat out of place. For no matter how ultimately hollow the assurances that the Gold Award will not seriously damage the health of the profession, their final judgment was this year undisputedly sound.

Joanna Kozłowska from Poland, who was awarded the first prize of £3,500, shone, albeit in a dark firmament, with a radiance of voice and stage presence and a poised and warmhearted communication which made one truly impatient to hear her again. Her Tchaikovsky's *Gliere* and *Szymanowski* songs revealed a satiny, lustrous soprano, entirely involved and involving; her *Rusalka* aria, with the Royal Opera Orchestra and David Atherton, showed a musical imagination as powerfully expansive as her vocal range.

In placing her above the second prizewinner, the so-

prano Tina Kiberg from Denmark, the jury showed an encouraging preference for imagination over efficiency, sensibility over stamina. Ms Kiberg's high placing undoubtedly came from a recognition of the sheer reserves of her incisive, strongly focused soprano, as revealed in Tatiana's Letter Song, and her Special Prize for Concert Singing from a respect for the high intelligence which directed her somewhat chill and charmless Schoenberg and Sibelius songs.

The very presence of the other two finalists, the Scottish bass William Mackie (third) and the Korean soprano Young-Hee Kim (fourth), posed disturbing questions as to the standard of entry and, indeed, the function of the teachers and coaches who prepare the singers in between rounds.

Mr Mackie's operatic offerings (King Philip and Don Basilio) showed earnestness of intent, strength of rapport, and toughness of vocal muscle still in search of focus and interpretive guidance. Neither he nor Ms Kim displayed any really adequate sense of style in their songs; and Ms Kim's ill-chosen Bellini aria from *Capuleti* only emphasized the constriction of her distressingly over-strained, under-developed technique.

Hilary Finch

Chilingirian Quartet
Queen Elizabeth Hall

A splendidly warm, sympathetic account of Schubert's C major Quintet crowned Sunday afternoon's recital by the Chilingirian Quartet: the first of three, in which Schubert is matched with Mozart and Bartók. Ralph Kirshbaum, the guest cellist, did not quite blend his reedy, incisive sound into the softer, sweeter tones of the other players, but the ensemble's relaxed poise and command of this most difficult of chamber works seemed complete.

In the first movement they established a natural continuity through the changes of themes, and the approach to the recapitulation was especially well done, with the finest of breaths in the rising spaccato phrases. It is rare to hear the hypnotic slow movement captured with as much finely-tuned and balanced precision as it was here, and rare too to hear it explode into a *Scherzo* of such weight and vigour. If Levine

Chilingirian's intonation slipped a couple more times than was acceptable, that was amply compensated for by the penetration of much else in his playing, and the matching of phrasing with the second violinist, Mark Butler, in the falling sequences of the finale's development was well judged. But surely no one still marked with a diminuendo, any more than the last note of the C major Symphony? It is an (often misunderstood and misinterpreted) accent.

Schubert seems to suit this quartet's flowing style and sweet, ample sound. Mozart and Bartók present more problems; while Mozart's E flat Quartet was full of good things and the relaxed energy seemed to suit the first movement, I longed for a leaner, clearer texture in the dissonances of the Andante. And the Bartók was quite wrong: he needs warmth, but also a fierce force to that warmth. Even though the playing was serene and brisk, the intensity of feeling came out sounding sloppy and loose.

Nicholas Kenyon

Dream Syndicate
Marquee

Guitar-based American rock has had many detractors in the past. Punk's aftermath made such music unwelcome, ridiculing it for sterility and reaction. Yet, once punk's feckless charm had worn thin, an audience reemerged, armed with the promise of a new generation of Stateside rock bands. This year has seen the acceptance of the contrived REM, the radical Black Flag and the acidic Rain Parade, all vital in their own way. The bottle may look familiar but the vintage smells appealing again.

Unfortunately, California's The Dream Syndicate only remind one of where so many Seventies American bands went wrong. Their apathetic presentation and one-paced music are a throwback to those awful white blues bands for whom competence was enough. They are doomed to languish in the underground.

Led by the rhythm guitarist Steve Wynn, Dream Syndicate evoke little joy in their sound and do not have the power to sway when they rejoice in

gloom. Relying constantly on Carl Wideman's inflated solos and Wynn's abstract, prosaic vocal delivery, the band is unimpaired to extinguish the saving grace of country that made certain passages of their *Medicine Show* bearable.

Earlier at the weekend the older statesman Tom Verlaine, once New York's leading light in Television, made a welcome and rare appearance with his new group at the Electric Ballroom. The dual guitar foils of Verlaine and Jimmy Ripp had the jab and thrust to range wide across a variety of emotional terrain, from the latest Cover material to a totally revamped version of the enigmatic "Red Leaves", finally stopping off to remind their audience of the excitement of garage punk in a medley of "Psychotic Reaction" and "Wild Thing".

Instrumentally adventurous without making improvisation an excuse for poor songwriting, Verlaine and company remain light years ahead of Dream Syndicate. Age has not withered them yet, while Dream Syndicate's youth is no guarantee of inspiration.

Max Bell

Television

Dreamy idealism

A Fragment of Memory (Channel 4) was Michael Orrom's personal reminiscence of Cambridge in the late Thirties. The prevailing mood was not a happy one, with the Spanish Civil War, and an even greater war approaching; this was the period in which the Communist Party flourished at the university. But, despite the change in international circumstances, Cambridge is probably not so different today — no doubt political passions are just as easily aroused, and "commitment" is just as freely espoused. If the difference lies anywhere, it is in the importance the rest of the country attaches to such things: the students of Cambridge are no longer in a position to influence or dominate the events of the next few

years, as their forebears at least aspired to do.

In a sense, then, this was the portrait of a vanished age: Mr Orrom made a film at the time, in which undergraduates were shown selling the *Daily Worker* in the streets, and there was talk of "committed intellectuals" who would lead "from the front". "It was my first experience," he said last night, "of being part of a group which felt the same way." And yet the ordinary life of Cambridge continued, representing "always a feeling of dream, a removal from reality". But this is a description which might apply to his political idealism as much as to Granchester Meadows or the punts on the Cam.

Cambridge has always been a university where abstract or analytical thought has consoled easily with a kind of moralism: it is an unbeatable combination for the young, and perhaps explains that trace of self-righteousness which is characteristically to be found in the cleverer Cambridge graduates. The university has, after all, been the home of Leavisites as well as spies.

Last night's documentary was well made, but it presented a confusing picture in which politics, poetry, social radicalism, parties and little magazines all played a part. And it was not hard to see why the political ferment disappeared almost as quickly as it had arisen: the general impression was of a group of rather nice but silly young men and women who were carried away by the idea of radicalism and commitment rather than by the reality of it.

Peter Ackroyd

Bruce Crawford (below), an advertising executive little known in the opera world, is to be General Manager at the Met: Patrick J. Smith reports from New York

'Constant conflict' remains the norm

The appointment of Bruce Crawford as General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera, for five years beginning in January 1986, continues a practice of picking a member of the Met's board of directors begun with the incumbent, Anthony Bliss. The 35-year-old Crawford, who succeeded Frank Taplin as president of the board last May, is currently president and chief executive officer of the advertising firm BBDO International, and is an unknown name to the opera world.

Although the selection represents a particularly American solution to the problem of who is to run an opera house, it was, in this instance, dictated in large measure by circumstances. When the music director James Levine agreed to become artistic director beginning in August 1986, the scope of the general director's power was diminished, even though the board insisted that he had the final say in any dispute. It is no secret that several of the candidates interviewed for the job were less than enthusiastic about the primacy of Levine's position and about the resulting diminution of the general manager's powers. At least one, Munich's Intendant August Everding, withdrew his name from consideration.

Crawford, a lifelong opera-lover who is given high marks for his stewardship of the world's seventh-ranking advertising agency, has been working closely with Levine in future planning, both in New York and in Salzburg, since he became president. His rapport with the music director was of great importance in his selection.

"One of the chief reasons I allowed my name to go forward," Crawford says, "was because of my respect for Levine, who is immensely talented not only in music but in a knowledge of how an opera house should be run. I am constantly amazed by the talents of the man. We get along very well, and because we understand each other our collaboration can have benefits for the Met both in the short and long run."



The chief question is whether someone unversed in the daily problems of an opera house can effectively — both artistically and financially — cope with the myriad decisions confronting the general manager. Crawford, a burly, genial, and, for an executive, low-keyed man, answers this in various ways.

"The running of an opera house today is a business, and involves the allocation and management of resources of many departments — technical, developmental, artistic and such important ones as broadcast, telecast and touring. But the difference is that opera is not a business like making cars, but an entertainment business. I am familiar with the role of business in the entertainment world through my work with BBDO, and I am used to an operation that is similar in process if not in output. I also have a deep knowledge of the business of opera. It seems to me that if an artistic director is qualified in the area of music and opera — and James Levine certainly is — the Met does not need duplication of that expertise

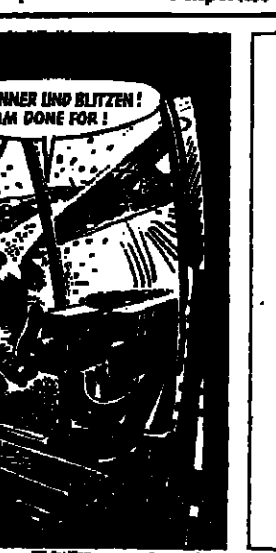
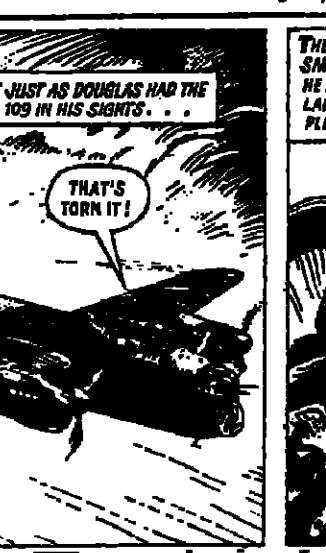
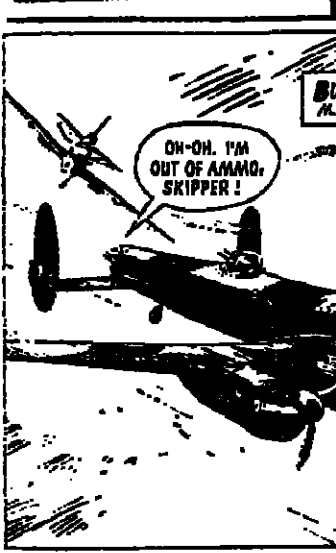
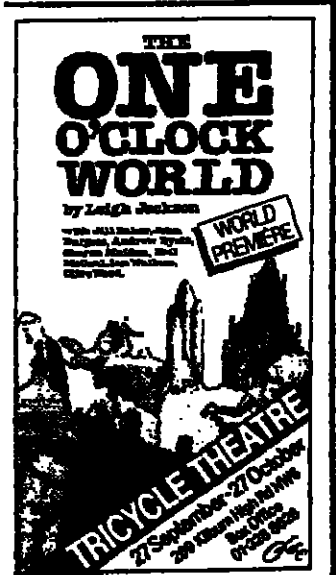
in an Intendant-type of general manager."

Crawford, however, is quick to insist that he is not simply a businessman. "Any successful business must concentrate on product, and for me the artistic excellence of the company comes first. Everything flows from that. But we here in the United States must pay constant attention to finances. Any plan we have must be based on realistic goals, and not a plan in a vacuum."

The perception is that Crawford is a quick study, is thoroughly conversant with the particular problems of running an American opera house, and has an open mind as to new ideas. But, at the same time, the appointment of Crawford rather than a traditional Intendant will result in a differing set of rules of company operation. In most opera houses it is the Intendant who plans the opera to be performed and the singers to be hired, in consultation with the music director. At the Met, under Crawford, that role will be taken by Levine.

"The general manager is not there to do casting," says Crawford. "That is the responsibility of the artistic director. The general manager sees that the objectives of the company are fulfilled — that is, that the standard of casting in general rather than in specific is worthy of the Met. As in any creative enterprise, constant conflict is the norm in the opera business, and that must be recognized. Yet, at the same time, the general manager has to know what is and what is not do-able, and what is in the best interests of the house."

In answer to critics who note the lack of first-rank conductors other than Levine, Crawford says that several are scheduled for new productions in coming years. The fact is that Crawford, in his first years on the job, will only be putting into effect plans already made until the 1988-89 season. Yet things have a way of changing, despite set plans. As late as last May, the producer of the new *Simon Boccanegra* this November was John Dexter; it is now Tito Carabian in a production borrowed from the Chicago Lyric.



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SPIEGEL v. NOW! MAGAZINE

AUGSTEIN v. GOLDSMITH

Plaintiffs

**Spiegel Verlag Rudolf Augstein
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Rudolf Augstein**

Defendants

**Sir James Goldsmith
Cavenham Communications Limited
Anthony Shrimley**

In the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, on 8 October 1984, the following agreed statement was read out:

Mr. John Wilmers QC - Counsel for the Plaintiffs

My Lord, I with my Learned friends Mr Charles Gray and Mr Andrew Monson represent the Plaintiffs who are the owners and publisher of the West German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*. My Learned friends Lord Rawlinson, Mr Andrew Bateson, Mr James Price and Mr Mark Warby represent the Defendants Sir James Goldsmith, Cavenham Communications Limited and Mr Anthony Shrimley.

On the 21st day of January, 1981, Sir James Goldsmith delivered a speech to the Media Committee of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons which was subsequently published, *inter alia*, in *Now!* magazine, edited by Anthony Shrimley.

This speech dealt with Soviet propaganda and the systematic manipulation of the Western media by certain organs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Sir James went on to describe the three major organisations used for this purpose and which report to the Politburo in Moscow: the International Department headed by Boris Ponomarev; the International Information Department headed by Leonid Zamiatin and the KGB controlled Soviet propaganda organisation called Service A which is part of the KGB's First Chief Directorate. Service A plans, coordinates and supports secret operations which are designed to back up overt Soviet propaganda.

As an example, Sir James made reference to information provided by General Jan Sejna, a former high official of the Czechoslovak government, and former Secretary of the Czechoslovak ruling party's Defence Committee, who defected in 1968. Sir James stated "General Sejna, the high-ranking Czech intelligence defector, admitted that the campaign by the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* to discredit Franz Josef Strauss was orchestrated by the KGB".

It is to this reference that the Plaintiffs have taken exception in that they felt that it implied that the magazine was under the control of the KGB, knowingly employ journalists who are Communist intelligence agents and in fact are a KGB front organisation. My clients were concerned to refute and deny any such suggestions and to ensure that their journalistic and editorial independence is not in question.

Lord Rawlinson QC - Counsel for the Defendants

Sir James' position is that in pursuance of their policies, the Soviets conduct massive and continuous propaganda campaigns both overt and covert - the

former through overtly controlled Communist media throughout the world, the latter consisting of the dissemination and planting of stories, many of which are based on forgeries and deliberate falsehoods known as "disinformation".

The ultimate object of the campaigns is the undermining of free Western societies and political systems. In particular they aim to promote ideas, individuals and governments helpful to Soviet strategy and conversely to discredit those hostile to the interests of Communism.

In pursuance of their aims the Soviets make use of unwitting Western media. In addition to the overtly controlled Communist press - the value of which is limited since the sources are publicly known - there is a major and continuous effort to plant propaganda covertly through well placed agents of influence who themselves may be either conscious or unconscious of the role that they are playing. The media thus used are not intended to realise that they are participating in KGB orchestrated campaigns.

It is Sir James' position that in pursuance of these policies, the Soviets made a conscious decision to seek to discredit the West German politician Dr. Franz Josef Strauss and mounted a campaign of defamation, disinformation and provocation against him. Franz Josef Strauss was Minister of Defence in Chancellor Adenauer's government when he made a speech in the Bundestag calling for the deployment on German soil of U.S. controlled nuclear weapons so as to counterbalance the growing Soviet threat. It is Sir James' position that against that background the Soviets decided to make use in that campaign of the fact that *Der Spiegel* was well known as opposing Dr. Strauss' political views and regularly published articles expressing that opposition.

In support of his case Sir James had arranged to call witnesses from this country, the USA and West Germany who would have testified as to Soviet policy in general and to the special role and organisational structure of Soviet covert propaganda. In addition Sir James would have called high level Soviet and Soviet bloc defectors, who in their former capacity as officers of the KGB or satellite intelligence services, had themselves been involved in disinformation and penetration of Western media including the recruitment of Western agents of influence, among them journalists. They would have given evidence of a number of instances of Soviet "active measures".

More specifically certain of these high level officials (who have since defected to the West) would have given evidence of meetings at which plans were approved to seek to discredit Dr. Strauss and to use *Der Spiegel* in the manner I have indicated.

Such witnesses would have testified to the fact that the vast majority of the Western media which are used do not know that they are being so used and further that an important part of the planning of such operations is to ensure that the publications remain unaware of the source of the material which is supplied to them and that most of the individuals concerned do not know that they are ultimately serving Soviet purposes.

Finally, Sir James would have called General Sejna who has sworn an affidavit confirming that he made the statements quoted by Sir James and to which the Plaintiffs have objected.

It was and remains Sir James' position that many Western publications were and are unwittingly used by the Soviets in their campaigns conducted by the KGB and other Soviet organisations. So in Sir James' view, *Der Spiegel*, in common with other Western publications, can themselves fairly be described as victims of KGB propaganda techniques.

I am happy to state publicly on behalf of all the Defendants, as was indicated before these proceedings began, that it was never intended by Sir James to imply that the Plaintiffs or their paper were controlled by or cooperated with Soviet Intelligence or knowingly employed any journalist who was a KGB agent.

Mr. John Wilmers QC - Counsel for the Plaintiffs

My Lord, in the result my clients now take the view that it is unnecessary for them to proceed any further with this action. They have of course not seen any of the Defendants' evidence, but they fully accept that broadly speaking Soviet Intelligence seeks to operate in the way stated by my Learned friend, although they themselves are not conscious of having been used in the manner mentioned by Sir James Goldsmith. My clients are conscious of the dangers to press freedom posed by Soviet covert propaganda.

I am happy to say that the parties, upon the basis of this agreed statement, have agreed that the action should be withdrawn.

In the circumstances all that remains is for me to ask your Lordship for leave to withdraw the record.

THE TIMES DIARY

Left-handed Bowman

"Crackers!" wrote an angry Mrs Thatcher to Bow Group chairman Michael Liggins this weekend after he had accused her of running out of steam. She would have been even angrier had she known that not so very long this self-appointed guardian of Tory tenets was, albeit briefly, a Labour Party member. According to Oxford City Labour Party minutes, his membership application was approved on September 19, 1977, when he was a law student at Trinity College. "I really can't remember that," Liggins protested yesterday - and who can blame him? It is not the sort of thing one wants dredged up when one is on the list of approved Conservative candidates.

Voice over

Envious glances will have been exchanged in the BBC radio newsroom yesterday at *The Times* interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury. When the row over the Bishop of Durham's sermon broke, the BBC sent a reporter to interview Dr Runcie at a service in Canterbury. The reporter duly returned with his scoop. "Will you discipline Dr Jenkins?" asked the reporter on tape. "I think you have a rather exaggerated idea of my influence," was the reply. The BBC's religious affairs correspondent, Rosemary Harthill, piped up that this did not sound like Dr Runcie's voice. So who was it? Yesterday the Dean of Peterborough, Dr Edward Norman, admitted the microphone had been pushed in front of him. "I thought afterwards the chap may have mistaken who I was," he told me.

Poles apart

Via a circuitous route, from Poland comes an open letter to Arthur Scargill from the Solidarity underground newspaper *Robocik*. Solidarity, supported by the British Government but condemned by Scargill as "an anti-socialist organisation which desires the overthrow of a Socialist state," is clearly perplexed. The letter expresses support for striking British miners and disowns the coal exports being made to Britain by the Jaruzelski regime. It continues: "If Thatcher is getting along so well with Jaruzelski, it is a great time to make logical conclusions. That is why we hope that in the name of workers' solidarity you will reverse your unfriendly position." And condemn a true socialist state? A tricky one, eh, Arthur?

Downcast

Employees of R & A Young, an opencast mining company in County Durham, managed a grim smile at Derwentside District Council's demand that their coal storage yard should close on planning grounds. The enforcement order - threatening 40 jobs - came in an envelope stamped: "The best industrial incentives are in Derwentside".

BARRY FANTONI



"You'll be safe now, we've done a major reconstruction of the report"

Begin was here

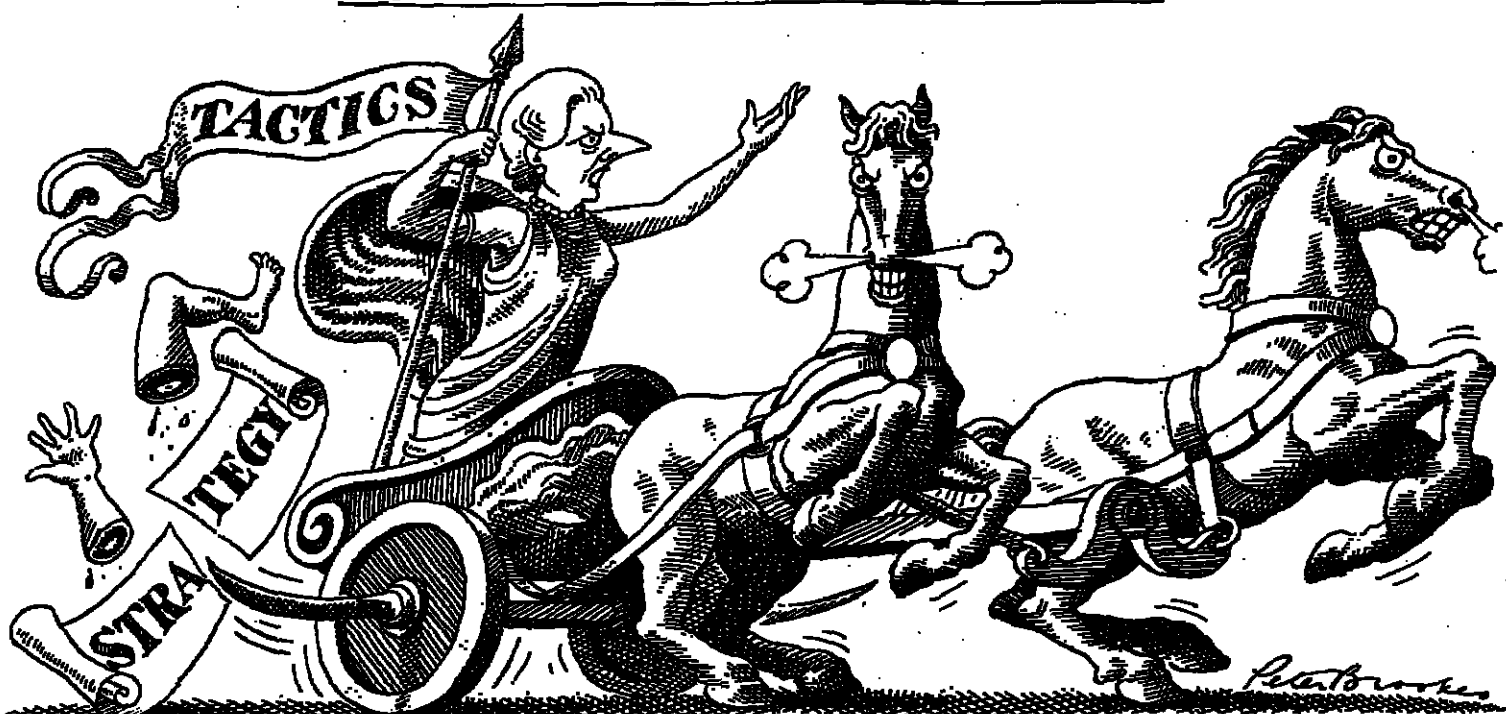
The Tate Gallery has bowed to pressure from the Board of Deputies of British Jews and removed a controversial painting from its current exhibition by the East German artist, Penck. The Board was outraged by Penck's "Documenta", which had the words "Begin murders" painted beneath the Star of David. The Tate at first said that the trustees could not exercise censorship over works of art, but when the Board's objections were explained to Penck, he agreed to its removal. The slogan, he said, merely represented graffiti he had seen. "Documenta" has now been replaced by two milder works.

Tubby-thumper

Tatler journalist Craig Brown has got a nerve. In November, Heinrich Mann will publish his *Marlowe Letters*, a literary spoof casting Lord Weidenfeld, chairman of the rival publishing house, as an absurd egotist compiling a collection of his correspondence, most of which has been to solicitors and printers. So, Tubby, as Brown calls him, employs a hack to elicit useful replies from people like Norman Mailer, Edna O'Brien, Enoch Powell and the Queen - after all, Tubby points out, when he picked up his pen he "virtually gave away" a couple of his firm's books to Her Majesty. Weidenfeld apparently takes Brown's flight of fancy in good part. Which is nice of him: it was not so long ago that he published one of Brown's efforts himself.

PHS

'Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. A government's IQ drops when it's under pressure, and by then it's too late'



Needed now: a Tory national plan

by Sir John Hoskyns

The present attempt to turn the economy around started in 1979. The task requires stamina, political will and strategic competence. The first two have been crucial in the first phase of this task - financial stabilization, now achieved to a degree unprecedented since the early 1960s. The third, strategic competence, will be critical in the next and more difficult phase, the structural transformation of the "real" economy. Assuming that the latest, and perhaps final, big push in the one-sided civil war waged by communist and other far-left trade union leaders fails to destroy Britain's chances, what is the strategic outlook?

Today, ministers will, as usual, be engrossed in tackling immediate problems, not least the conduct of the party conference. "Never mind about the strategy and all that stuff," they will be saying, "what are we going to do, more important, what are we going to say, about unemployment, about the miners' strike?" Yet these immediate problems are merely symptoms of an unstable system. Governments, especially democratic governments, are in the business of system design. That is why coherent policy-making is so difficult and the "departmental view" so inadequate.

Systems are total. They cannot be snipped into little pieces to make them more intelligible because, in Lenin's words, everything is connected to everything else. Living systems are merely symptoms of an unstable system. Governments, especially democratic governments, are in the business of system design. That is why coherent policy-making is so difficult and the "departmental view" so inadequate.

Our present predicament is the consequence of an accumulation of artificially delayed economic adjustments which must finally be faced, all at once, in potentially catastrophic form. Inflation, slow growth, persistent unemployment are all symptoms of a structurally deformed system. None of them can be directly altered in any lasting sense, any more than the speed of a car can be changed by moving the speedometer needle.

In Britain's market economy, material and social progress are created and funded by the applied intelligence and energy of some 26 million people in the working population. The market economy has proved to be the best, some would say the only, system by which a population can cooperatively exploit its brains, skills, inventions, labour and savings. To function properly, it requires seven conditions: adequate public services, a tolerable tax burden on added value, a tax system which does not distort choice, competition, freedom of contract, a stable currency and the

rule of law. All these interact to produce a further condition, social stability, which depends largely on the recognition of the individual's "unwritten contract" with the state, and the existence of an accepted code of behaviour to his fellow men. Direct intervention to try to make the economy more productive or to buy social acquiescence invariably upsets several of these conditions, producing damaging side effects which may persist for generations, consuming increasing amounts of ministers' time and taxpayers' money. Post-war governments prior to 1979 intervened constantly, while neglecting the seven key conditions. By the late 1960s it was already clear to anyone not fast asleep that our post-war politicians had succeeded in creating an unworkable economy and the seeds of an ungovernable society.

When British politicians say they must work with the grain of human nature, they are usually proposing to reinforce a deterioration of values started or continued by those from whom they learned their trade.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that democratic governments, accustomed to administering stable systems, have great difficulty handling instability, whether caused by external shock or internal incompetence. Finding themselves on unfamiliar terrain, where precedent offers no guide, they lack the necessary powers of analysis and innovation. It is not so much that ministers and officials do not know enough about systems and strategy. It is that they don't even know they don't know.

The elements of systems thinking, like those of strategy, are not particularly abstruse. Once grasped, they are obvious. But applying them to real life requires considerable effort. As Clausewitz said, "Strategy is simple, but not easy." Such methods are equally applicable to Whitehall, which over the years has inclined to the view that, since politicians never have any idea where they are trying to get to, there's really no point in working out how to get there.

Where should the Government be trying to go? It should be aiming for

a "profile" which experience (world-wide, not insular) suggests is compatible with economic growth and financial and social stability. The key economic elements in this profile might be: total public spending as a percentage of GDP; the total tax burden as a percentage of added value; the structure and effect of the tax and welfare systems and their interaction; the percentage of the working population employed in central and local government and the public services; the measurable quality and relevance of education; competition policy in the private and state industry sector and the labour and capital markets; the financial and legal deterrents to business start-ups, hiring and expansion.

The list is obvious enough. The question is whether the Government has long-term objectives expressed in such a form, or indeed any hard-edged objectives at all. The perfect profile will never be attainable, but we can be sure that, if we are far enough away from it, then relative decline will continue, while ministers vainly exhort businessmen to save their bacon by trying harder.

The strategic stepping stones to such an objective cannot be culled from a typical manifesto shopping list. To have any meaning, they will need to be set out in network form (which at present only the younger and brighter civil servants will understand and would never dare to try on their superiors). The process of developing objectives and strategy will require people to "think the unthinkable". It is commonplace nowadays to say that this is what think-tanks are for. But it may not be understood why that should indeed be one of the things they do.

Thinking the unthinkable requires the deliberate removal of assumed constraints - political, financial, temporal - which would otherwise weaken the imagination and cloud analysis. There is nothing native about such an exercise. The constraints can always be reimposed later. But their temporary absence makes the thinking more vigorous; and as a result some of the constraints may turn out to be less immovable than at first thought.

Ask the fundamental questions, however far-fetched, at the outset. Think the unthinkable while there is still time to think at all. Like everyone else, a government's IQ drops when it's under pressure, and by then it's too late.

Fundamental questions are seldom asked inside Whitehall, because they often appear naive. They are dismissed, not by reasoned argument, but by massed knowledge about the status quo before they can start anyone thinking. We therefore have to ask them outside, because asking simple questions can help to uncover the complicated ones.

The more politically difficult the stepping stones, the more tempted government will be to do all its thinking in private. Nothing could be more ill advised. Major change will require a new consensus, whose terms have not yet evolved beyond political platitudes. Winning that consensus will take years.

Open discussion of contentious issues is the best way to make people listen. Telling the whole truth is the only way to gain the necessary trust. But it also requires hard work to achieve total comprehension of what the truth actually is. In short, public discussion of the strategy turns out to be the key element in that strategy, which is why Whitehall's present secrecy conventions are an absolute bar to any economic miracle for Britain.

Strategic thinking is now fairly common as an aid to leadership in the much simpler world of business. It will not guarantee success. It cannot prevent nasty surprises for businessmen. But experience suggests that it is better than making it up as you go along. Government - aptly described by Sir Leo Pliatzky as "the management of dilemmas" - is incomparably more difficult than business. But its very difficulty is often used as an excuse for doing less strategic thinking rather than more.

Those who argue, as Conservative politicians often do, that "governments can do very little", or that such elaborate schemes smack of a new National Plan, simply reveal their own lack of thought. Our present situation is precisely the result of deterministic intervention of the National Plan type, done in bits and pieces by governments of both parties. Together they have demonstrated just how much government can do. For they amount to a gigantic accidental strategy that has relegated Britain from the number two position in the world to economic obscurity and the brink of tribal warfare in less than 40 years.

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The author, now director-general of the Institute of Directors, was head of the 10 Downing Street Policy Unit, 1979-82.

There were rumours that Chernenko might take the same course, either "at his own request" or - by analogy with Khrushchev 20 years ago - under duress. The proper forum, it was suggested, would be the forthcoming plenum. On the other hand a plenum could be convened to discuss agriculture, East-West relations, or other personnel matters - perhaps with Gorbachev moving against his rival, Grigory Romanov, 60, who has been out of the limelight for weeks and was reportedly linked to the disgraced Marshal Ogorov, the former chief of staff.

With prolific rumours, and no firm leadership, there is dissonance and immobility at the top. Russians look to the Kremlin for strong leadership - a tough leadership if necessary. Indeed Andropov, with his combination of sharp intelligence and disciplinarian austerity, is becoming idealized by many, including younger officials who saw his brief stewardship as a step in the right direction.

The 300-man central committee, on the other hand, is largely composed of ex-Brezhnev men, cautious and conservative, who voted for Chernenko last February and were alarmed by Andropov's new broom. But the Andropov economic reforms are to be extended, and the anti-corruption campaign continues.

But will the central committee, perhaps looking ahead to the next party congress in 1986 and the new party programme, opt for a bright, vigorous, sophisticated Andropov protégé like Gorbachev, or will it stick with Chernenko, who obviously wants to map out the future of Soviet socialism before he goes? For the time being, Russians seem to have forgotten that Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev were all relatively young when they came to power. To westerners, it seems absurd that an old man who can hardly walk or breathe should draw up the blueprint for getting Russia out of economic decline and the East-West impasse. Soviet politics in the next few months or even weeks could depend on the degree to which up and coming Soviet leaders privately agree.

Filling the Kremlin vacuum: Richard Owen on the options facing the central committee

After the medals, a golden handshake for Chernenko?

There is a growing view that Gromyko, who has embodied Soviet foreign policy for so long, nowadays makes it as well as expounding it. The impression that the Kremlin speaks with Gromyko's voice was reinforced by his visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan and his subsequent speech in East Berlin, where he attended the celebrations marking 35 years of the East German state.

The Kremlin line, as put forward by Gromyko, is that the US is frustrating talks by showing no sign of good intentions over arms control. But within this general line there is room for variation, with Gromyko and other Politburo hardliners, such as Marshal Ustinov, showing implacable hostility toward Washington and warning it not to try and "roll back" communism.

Chernenko, by contrast, tends to display nostalgia for the days of détente. The younger generation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, only 53, is unknown and untried, but is believed to want to move Russia away from isolationism and invigorate its domestic policies.

The question which has dominated Moscow conversation for the past few weeks, amid rumours of an "extraordinary plenum" of the central committee, is whether Chernenko will take "the Tseidel option". This refers to the leader of Mongolia, who resigned last month allegedly because of ill health. Oddly, Yumzhagin Tseidel was recently seen near a VIP dacha on the Lenin hills, apparently in perfect health and with all his privileges, including a large black limousine gliding behind him as he took the air.

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Phillip Whitehead

What Thatcher will not say

It is not the words, it is the spaces between the words, the things unsaid. Much has been made of the paragraphs left out of the Labour leader's speech at Blackpool. Less is known of the paragraphs which will be discarded from the Prime Minister's speech at Brighton. This column wishes to preserve them for the nation.

"Mr Chairman, we have now enjoyed five years of power. No government for 20 years has enjoyed so long a tenure of secure parliamentary majority. It is a time for reflection, not rhetoric. In 1979 I said that we shall have to learn again to be one nation, or one day we shall be no nation, and as I entered Downing Street I reminded the nation of the words of St Francis: 'Where there is discord, may we bring harmony. Where there is despair, may we bring hope. Let it never be said that the lady is not for learning. Let us look beyond the travails of our opponents to the truth about ourselves. Have we become one nation once again?'

"We won a second term, a famous victory, but as Lord Bruce-Gardyne, one of my ministers then, has pointed out in his thoughtful book of this week, by any electoral yardstick we had a wretched tale to tell on 9 June 1983. For every 10 men and women out of work when the nation last polled in 1979, 26 now shared their plight. The economy had not grown in the interval, it had shrunk, and in the case of manufacturing industry, shrunk dramatically.

"Instead of cutting taxes, as the Tory manifesto had pledged to do in 1979, the government had increased the total tax burden (including national insurance) on all except the well-to-do. Now, 15 months into our second term, unemployment is rising still, at record levels, industry is suffering the fall-out from the coal strike, and the Bank of England forecasts that the 'recovery' we have will wind down next year.

"So I say to my ministers: the test to which we submit you is toughness, not toadyism. Toughness to tell me, and our great party, what it may not wish to hear. The toughness that looks at what we have done to the areas of massive unemployment, and knows how that despair interacts with industrial strife and urban unrest. The honesty that understands how hollow is our talk of democratic rights if they can only be selectively enjoyed. We know now that they matter not just within the NUM but in London or Cheltenham, where we, the champions of the courts, seem not to abide their verdict when it goes against us.

"The integrity which declines to cast a smug embrace of understanding around the foolish remarks of Mr Leslie Curtis, when any attempt to pull the police into the blue

corner can only aid those insurrectionists who do want to see them converted into Cossacks. The ability to understand that the law which keeps the picket housebound because it assumes he may break it is seen as the same law which is never used against the insurance fraudster and the commodity shark.

"You will have seen our lead in the polls. Given where this nation stands, it is no small achievement. But again I urge reflection. Let us not forget those who, in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's striking phrase, do not 'come within the gate', simply because they are at present a minority. If we so alienate a proportion of our fellow citizens that they turn to class warfare and a rejection of the due process of Parliament and law, who will the winners be? There are those who will say that we can turn it to some purpose, with Scargill's head served up on a lordly dish by Saatchi and Saatchi. Yet we have already in the United Kingdom a terrible lesson in political alienation.

"If a minority feels no kinship with the law, or those who enforce it, and little more with the institutions of the state, it takes only a determined minority with that minority to wreak havoc with the community as a whole. There are many in this country today whom you would see as without the gate. They share neither our advantages nor our assumptions. And yet it is their island too: their community, their traditions, their lives blighted by unemployment for which redundancy pay and social security can be no palliative.

"We have asked them for five long years to bear these things, to swim along on the cold tide of subsistence, because things would change. But to them the distant shore recedes. Things are not better; not even much the same.

"Is it not time that we, who exhort them to learn, to adjust, to travel hopefully, should do the same? There will be those among you who counsel a different course, who say that the dole is too abundant, the welfare too generous and the law too lax, though I have never heard such views expressed about personal or capital allowances.

"We cannot test the social fabric to destruction. We need to bring harmony instead of discord, hope instead of despair, to those who may not be our kind of people, but are our people just the same.

The lesson is there all right, but my information is that these thoughts will be discarded from the leader's address, to make way for another five minutes of standing ovation.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

King Arthur's real crime

For the High Court to proceed against Arthur Scargill for contempt is one of the most glaring of the many absurdities in the present conflict. Mr Scargill is above the law, and it is ridiculous to suppose that the law should be applied to him - as ridiculous as to suppose that the law should be applied to the Queen.

If the High Court were to take seriously the nonsensical suggestion that Scargill is a subject of the Crown, then it should be serving a writ, not for contempt, but for sedition. This common law offence covers three crimes - seditious libel, seditious utterance, and conspiracy to act in furtherance of a seditious intention - and it is arguable that, had a mere subject behaved like Scargill, he would be guilty of all of them. The seditious intention, which is a necessary ingredient in each offence - was defined by Mr Justice Stephen as "an intention to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against, the person of the Sovereign, or the government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, or either House of Parliament or the administration of justice, or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in Church or State by law established, or to raise discontent or disaffection among Her Majesty's subjects or to promote feelings of ill-will or hostility between different classes of her subjects".

For the crime to occur, there must also be a disturbance, appropriately caused by the seditious utterance or conspiracy. People have been found guilty of seditious libel as recently as 1972, and a person who behaved exactly like Scargill while lacking the legal immunity accorded to heroes, could well be found guilty as well.

It is undeniable that Scargill has sought to bring the Government and the judiciary into contempt, that he has excited Her Majesty's subjects to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of matters established by law, and that he has sought to raise discontent among Her Majesty's subjects and to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes. He expressly declares himself to be engaged in class warfare, speaks with exhorting contempt of all who are opposed to him and supports bands of violent followers in actions which are both unlawful in themselves, and calculated to set men against their workmates and against the police. The overall intention has been to set the working class as a whole against those who (in Scargill's benighted opinion) do not belong to it.

The violence of the picket line is not merely the spontaneous ex-

pression of local sentiment, but also the result of a concerted and resourceful organization, which deploys its thugs in the way that the Nazi Party deployed its shock troops - so as to intimidate and coerce all who dare to defy the leader's ruling. Precisely who or what is the power behind this organization is a matter of dispute. But the evidence is sufficient, if not to implicate Scargill, at least to provide a case for him to answer.

On any natural understanding of the events of the last few months, Mr Scargill has harboured a seditious purpose, and on any natural interpretation, his purpose has been achieved. The nation is divided, the miners also divided, and enmity and hatred have been let loose in quantities to which our constitution is unaccustomed, and for which our police are unprepared. Nor is there any hope of an early relief, now that the bigots of the Labour Party have joined their voices to the raucous chorus of destruction.

But Scargill is above the law. His contempt for the judiciary is natural in a man who believes, that justice resides, not in the patient exercise of the common law of England, but in the violent overthrow of the power that sustains it. Too many people share that belief, and too much instinctive disorder has been unleashed on behalf of it, for Scargill to be treated now as a subject of the Crown. He has the hero's disdain towards things by law established.

The only solution is to transport him to a place where his ideal of justice is enacted, where the "dictatorship of the proletariat" has extinguished forever the power of the ruling class, where he will not be bothered by the whims of an independent judiciary, and where all trade unionists will automatically obey the instructions that are issued by their leadership.

Such places exist, and Mr Scargill has been loud in praise of them. It would surely be no injustice to compel him to reside in one of them. Not only would he then be able to take up a citizenship and an allegiance more suited to his ardent temperament, he would also be relieved forever of the intolerable sights of exploitation that greet him every day in the dark world of capitalist oppression. And in order that his departure should be put to a national referendum, in which everyone could vote, even the miners, who, thanks to Scargill, have not so far voted on the matter that concerns them.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.



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HAND-TO-MOUTH LEADERSHIP

The Archbishop of Canterbury's comments in *The Times* yesterday on the social and political scene in Britain were inchoate and unfocused. Yet they reflect the kind of criticism which is felt by very many people in the country about the Government's handling of affairs and which will be directed at it by some of its own followers at the Conservative Conference in Brighton this week. This is particularly true of Dr Runcie's reflections on unemployment. Having begun by saying that an archbishop should "stick to principles" and deal with attitudes, issue warnings and stimulate thought, which was presumably intended to disclaim any intention of getting into the detailed arguments of policy, Dr Runcie delivered himself of a muddled if not a tendentious non sequitur.

"Economic growth, better living standards, higher pay for those in employment... are all self-evidently worth aiming at; but if the human consequences of such aims mean unemployment, poverty, bureaucracy, despair about the future of some communities, inequitable sharing of the sacrifice called for, then the objectives must be called in question." It was, he said, "the efficiency versus compassion argument", which is exactly how very many ordinary people see it but which is also precisely what it is not.

For the Archbishop missed out one of the most important factors in constructing his detailed list of current economic phenomena: he omitted inflation. Yet to offer a formulation in which the unemployment on some people is contrasted with economic growth and the higher living standards of others in terms that suggest simple cause and effect, and without mentioning the aftermath of extreme inflation is politically naive. Of course, it is true that the pressure for high wages in one place diminishes job opportunities in another. Yet it is impossible to discuss unemployment credibly without acknowledging that it is in significant measure the consequence of a necessary shaking of inflation out of the system. It is a pity, therefore, that Dr Runcie did not once mention inflation, or address his mind to the question what would have happened to society, and what increase might have occurred in the violence he rightly condemned, if the Government had not made the reduction of inflation its priority, even though employment has had to suffer in the process.

Yet the fact that Dr Runcie's observations were illigal does not diminish their potency. For one thing, he is Archbishop, and people increasingly look to the utterances of the episcopate as

much to see what support can be gained for their own political attitudes as for spiritual guidance. For another, he voices the instinctive reactions of many who have already forgotten what a terrible rupture of society would have resulted from inflation had the Government failed to tackle it.

That the Government is as vulnerable as it is to the criticism that lay between the lines of Dr Runcie's remarks is, however, largely its own fault and a great deal of the blame must thus attach to Mrs Thatcher personally. She is respected for her strength of will, which leads her too often to assume that the repetition of a few simple and true slogans is enough to get the message across. It is not enough.

On unemployment in particular, the Government has seemed so fearful of appearing to give ammunition to the cause of neo-Keynesian demand management that it has hardly dared to voice convincingly its concern for those without work, let alone concentrate on what it could do to help to release jobs by removing some of the rigidities from the labour market which price jobs out of existence. Nor has it done all it could to provide training for skills where there are many vacancies or to use tax changes to promote service employment. Instead, it has been content to argue that economic recovery would suffice to bring employment down and now that this has proved wrong it has been wrong-footed.

It has also been a government whose talk has consistently been tougher than its actions so that it has got the worst of both worlds. It has given the impression of having slashed the welfare services in aid of reducing taxation whereas social spending has risen, and taxation with it including the taxation of groups poorer than the miners who must contribute to pay to keep uneconomic pits open.

The Government is vulnerable in much the same way over the miners' strike. In the earlier stages it was right to try to keep its distance on the ground that this was a strictly industrial dispute between the two sides of the industry. But as Mr Scargill turned it into a political dispute by using violence to destroy the constitution, the Government was brought into it willy-nilly. It was at that stage that Mrs Thatcher should have given leadership by explaining to the nation much more clearly the constitutional as well as the political issues that were at stake. It was then that the Government should have been much more direct in encouraging the use of the available law, civil and criminal, against illegal acts by striking miners.

It is not enough for Mrs

Thatcher to say, as she did over the weekend in a newspaper interview, that she cannot get the strike out of her mind, that it is never far from her, that she thinks about it "every morning, every evening, every day". The question is why if this is so she has not involved the nation more closely in her thoughts. Why has neither she nor any other minister visited the scenes of insurrection?

After all, the Prime Minister no longer even pretends that the strike is something outside her remit, apart from the maintenance of public order. Indeed, she specifically claimed at the weekend that she herself did "everything to try to avoid the strike" including "arrange" the best pay the miners ever had. Since this was so, it would have been better for the nation if the Government had acted more positively and directly once it became quite clear that the strike was blatantly political.

As it is, the Government has simply left itself vulnerable not only to the demand for the kind of general economic "boosters" which seems to lie between the lines of the Archbishop's thinking but also to the call for more concessions to bring the strike to an end, regardless of the fact that it is the coal board that has made all the concessions so far.

Mrs Thatcher should not take too much comfort from the opinion poll lead she and her party hold over Mr Kinnock and his. She should note that the MORI poll in the *Sunday Times* which gave her an 8-point lead also found that nearly 60 per cent of the public think she has done a "bad job" in handling the strike. The Conservative ascendancy is almost entirely by courtesy of the public's understanding that the Labour Party, in its present state, is unfit to govern and has left so much vacant ground for moderate criticism of the Government that some of the bishops plainly feel a moral obligation to occupy it.

Whatever else may be thought of the Archbishop's analysis, he is right to observe that people are being desensitized by violence. That has created a potentially dangerous situation for the country and the Conservative Party is locked into it. Mrs Thatcher has left it late to give the nation the radical, inspiring and challenging leadership it requires and which should involve taking the people along with her, in word and deed, step by step. This should have been a radical Parliament but it looks too much like a hand-to-mouth Parliament. It has been left dangerously late to offer the kind of leadership required but the Prime Minister's speech to the Conservative Conference gives her what could be the last chance for a fresh start.

SCREEN GLADIATORS

Long gone is the era of "lazy shaves" that cosmetic preparation whose absence was blamed by Mr Nixon for his unattractive appearance during the first televised presidential debate. Both Mr Reagan, as befitted the former presenter of General Electric Theater, and Mr Mondale demonstrated their mastery on Sunday night of the outward appearances required by television: they were clean-cut and never missed a cue. The interests of show business were served. But so were those of democracy. Despite the limitations of a question-and-answer format, this was a revealing episode.

Cajoled by his advisers to sharpen his style, Mr Mondale came out fighting. The president, by contrast, hesitated, justifying those of his aides who have kept him from direct contact with the press. Here, against the odds, was a lively if indirect guide to the qualities of mind and character required by the Oval Office — certainly as good a guide as that exhausting round of "photo opportunities" that nowadays passes for campaign-

ing. To hear candidates for the most powerful elected office on earth mutually affirming not just their belief in but their daily communication with the deity was a vivid reminder of America's religiosity — an element in the national make-up which America's friends, mesmerized by her material progress, often ignore.

According to the instant pollsters, it was a debate Mr Mondale "won". And perhaps he deserved to, when once again the president stood on a public platform and promised to uphold expenditures which will have to be minutely questioned in any sincere bid to reduce federal outlays and cut the central government deficit. It is, however, unlikely that Mr Mondale's debating performance will benefit his prospects: the gap revealed in polls of voters' intentions begins to look well-nigh unbridgeable.

What it ought to do is this. It ought to steel American voters when next month they come to pull their levers not to allow Mr

Reagan's voluminous coat-tails to trail into the House of Representatives and the Senate Republicans in numbers sufficient to upset today's rough proportions. Mr Reagan is, without a doubt, an inspirational leader, able by his demeanour, his qualities of reassurance to transmit optimism, even into economic life. He seems to demonstrate, in defiance of the economic rationalists, that political leadership can create a mood conducive to growth. It could be that Mr Reagan's continuing presence in the White House is essential for buoyancy in Wall Street and on the shop floor. But a Reagan victory unaccompanied by strong measures to wrest control of federal spending and taxing would be dangerous. Such measures are presented in Mr Mondale's portfolio and, on balance, are more likely to pass a Democratic-controlled House. In his debating mettle, Mr Mondale may have helped his party without helping himself. That may come to look like a valuable performance.

enforced (They have, I understand, been accepted by the Synod). Take the case at the moment in Lincolnshire, where diocesan authorities allow a church containing two major medieval monuments — one internationally famous amongst specialists — to become derelict and refuse either to declare it redundant, as the system requires, or even to take elementary precautions to protect its contents from weather or vandals.

The existing system does not work as it ought to because the Church has not really got the collective will to make it work, and I have no doubt that state control will eventually come, but only after a lot of damage has been done. Most people would regret this because there is a feeling that however incompetent the Church may be she still ought to be responsible for her own — as an inadequate but still loving mother for her children — and that state control might produce indifference of another, and possibly worse, kind.

One major problem with the existing system of control is the very narrow limits it puts on the number of people with the right to intervene in any particular issue affecting a religious building.

I suggest that one possible way for this to be met would be for legislation to be passed giving the Secretary of State for the Environment an absolute right to intervene in any matter affecting the fabric or contents of a historic religious building of whatever denomination, where he was satisfied that some part of the national cultural heritage was threatened.

This would automatically give any citizen the right to raise such a matter with him through his MP.

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE BLAIR,
90 Lins Road,
Ashted,
Surrey.
September 30.

Civil Service duty to the Crown

From Mr J. E. Alder
Sir, Enoch Powell is right in saying that a civil servant owes no responsibility to Parliament, but surely not right in his view that a civil servant's duties are owed exclusively to ministers — as their employers.

Civil servants are not the employees of ministers. Each is an employee only of the Crown, there being no concept of intermediate service as regards Crown employment. Thus ministers and civil servants are colleagues fulfilling different roles under the Crown. A civil servant therefore owes an overriding duty of loyalty to the Crown, which may occasionally conflict with his duties to his particular department.

Normally, of course, the wishes of the Government of the day are to be attributed to the Crown. However, where the government or an individual member of it appears to be acting unconstitutionally a civil servant arguably has a right, if not a duty, to take steps to remedy the matter, and an appropriate step might well be to draw the attention of Parliament to the matter.

In taking such action a civil servant might violate some specific statutory law, such as the Official Secrets Act. This is a separate matter and points only to the lack of any necessary connection between statutes and our unwritten Constitution. Yours faithfully,
J. E. ALDER,
University of Exeter,
Faculty of Law,
Amory Building,
Rennes Drive,
Exeter.
October 5.

Claiming benefits

From Mr Wynford Jones
Sir, Mr Digby Anderson's flippant article (October 3) on claiming welfare benefits had a useful correction on the same page by Robin Cook's thoughtful article on the poverty trap.

Mr Anderson suggests that school leavers should emerge equipped to deal with the jungle of benefits. He forgets that a large proportion of claimants are elderly and had their last experience of school in the 1920s and 30s.

His idea on forgoing one's legal rights is fascinating. I look forward to Mr Anderson waiving his income-tax allowances in favour of others.

Incidentally, isn't there a misprint at the end of the article? Surely, he's Director of the Unsocial Affairs Unit?

Yours faithfully,
WYNFORD JONES,
30 Lansdown Place,
Lewes.
October 4.

Drug industry

From Lord Sainsbury
Sir, Once more, at their annual conference, the Labour Party have passed overwhelmingly a resolution demanding that drug companies should be publicly owned.

In 1965-67 I had the honour of being chairman of the committee of enquiry into the relationship of the pharmaceutical industry with the National Health Service and we gave long and deep consideration as to whether the industry should be nationalized, after which we came unanimously to the recommendation that it should not be.

Among our reasons were the following:
1. That a large proportion of the industry was foreign-owned and largely dependent for its continuation in business on research work carried out abroad.
2. That there was a further difficulty of separating the pharmaceutical business from the other activities in which most firms in the industry are engaged. Very few pharmaceutical firms are concerned solely with prescription medicine.

We further stated that the industry cannot be said to have failed to provide the people of this country with many medicines of great value. Of course, we took note of the criticisms of prices, profits and promotional expenditure and made recommendations, some of which subsequently have been put into effect.

I believe that the objections that the committee cited nearly 20 years ago are still valid.

Yours faithfully,
SAINSBURY,
House of Lords.
October 3.

But not forgotten

From Mr Peter Anghelides
Sir, I read with interest in today's national press that the Greater London Council wish to honour the house in Farringdon Street where, in 1900, the Labour Party was founded.

Forgive me for pointing out that, surely, one of the conditions for the awarding of a blue plaque is that the person named has been dead for 30 years. Or is that what the GLC are trying to say?

Yours faithfully,
PETER ANGHELIDES,
Frontier Worlds,
25 Woodville Drive,
Sale,
Cheshire.
September 27.

More haste...

From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow (Labour)

Sir, Where did Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin (feature, October 2) get his information that the 44-year-old Belgrano was capable of making 30 knots?

Yours etc,
TAM DALYELL,
House of Commons.
October 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tory fear for the party's future

From Lord Alport
Sir, Mr Brittan's speech at the 150th anniversary of the Tamworth Manifesto and your leading article of September 22, should both be studied by Conservatives due to gather at Brighton for their annual conference.

Those who are historically minded will perhaps realize the dangers which now lie ahead of the party. Any politician who does not recognize the power which continuity of ideas and long descended attitudes have over British public opinion will pay dearly for their ignorance in the long run.

Peel, as an administrator, had great ability. As Mr Brittan reminds us, he founded the modern police force. He believed in economic liberalism and the "market economy," as evidenced by the repeal of the corn laws. He personified efficiency, or what would be now called "managerial expertise".

By prevailing on the old Tory Party to accept the Reform Bill of 1832 he ensured that political power was consolidated in the hands of the emergent middle class. But, as Mr Brittan also reminds us, Peel was an unpleasant, seemingly unending man and, along with Neville Chamberlain, who shared many of his virtues, has gone down in history as one of the two most unpopular prime ministers of modern times.

In the event, by his policies and personality, he succeeded in destroying the party he led and identifying it with political attitudes to social and industrial problems which it took nearly a century — from Disraeli to Butler — to rectify.

It was fortunate for the Tories that in the days of Sir Robert Peel's leadership there was someone available to lead the party, after Peel's debacle, in the shape of Benjamin Disraeli, whom Mr Brittan dismisses simply as a "brilliant showman".

Disraeli had all the disadvantages, at that time, of being a Jew, an arriviste, always on the edge of bankruptcy and the subject of continuous personal abuse. He was what would be called today a "wet". But his courage and understanding of the character and needs of the British people enabled him to lead the Tory Party back to the service, not of "Two Nations" but of one.

Of course, history does not always repeat itself. Nevertheless, some of the older Tories, like myself, are wondering whether, if Mr Brittan's Peelite Conservatives of today produce the same catastrophe for the party as Peel's leadership achieved, there will be anyone young enough, brave enough and with Disraeli's flair, patriotism and ability to give the Tory Party the vision needed to solve the social and political consequences of the present industrial revolution.

Yours faithfully,
ALPORT,
House of Lords.
September 24.

Kinnock and violence

From Mr Frank Liesching

Sir, Mr Neil Kinnock, in crystal-clear terms, condemns all forms of violence. Immediately we think "How laudable". However, after a moment's reflection we realize that in his ragbag of violence he has inextricably mixed up the stone and concrete-throwing pickets and the police who turn out 2,000 strong to face a picket-line mob of perhaps 6,000 so that the law may be upheld and in carrying out this duty, use whatever force is necessary to achieve this end.

Now it so happens that I am a retired prison governor. According to Mr Kinnock's viewpoint I, no doubt, kept my men safely behind bars by "violence". It was, indeed, fortunate for the public at large that I did so because they included a number of murderers and Irish terrorists.

However, such inmates had appeared before a court of law, had been remanded in custody or, in the case of the vast majority, been lawfully convicted and sentenced.

As a servant of the Crown it was my prime duty to ensure that these men did not escape, using whatever "violence" was necessary to achieve this end, negligible though it was.

Sadly, Mr Kinnock fails to distinguish the restrained use of force supported by the law is totally different from that used by concrete-throwing pickets, whose very presence is a provocation to violence. What a statesman he would have become if he had condemned both Mr Arthur Scargill's failure to

condemn such picket violence and also the violence itself.

There is no reason why he should not also have included any excesses of violence there may have been by a small number of much-provoked police officers, but, sadly without distinction, he threw everything into his ragbag of violence, thus making it a statement of little or no value, and consequently showed himself as unfit to lead this country should the Labour Party win the next general election.

If he is to become a worthy leader of this country he must both have and express the courage of his own convictions.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK LIESCHING,
Apple Tree Cottage,
Higher Dewlish Water,
Dewlish,
Devon.
October 6.

From Mr Hugh Gledhill
Sir, We are already accustomed to the obscenity of nuclear weapons. We now hear of the violence of unemployment, or poverty.

Doubtless in due course we will hear of the pornography of Acts of Parliament designed to make trade unions observe the rules we lesser mortals are bound by. Orwell got it just a little wrong.

Yours truly,
HUGH GLEDHILL,
Orchard Cottage,
16 Grafton Avenue,
Woodthorpe,
Nottinghamshire.
October 4.

and 1997. Even now large numbers of successful university applicants are turned away because of lack of places. One should really not underestimate the Hongkong human factor.

As for citing Shanghai as an example of what Hongkong will become, this ignores fifty years of Chinese history, especially the tensions between party leaders and Shanghai and the policies of the days before Deng Xiaoping. It is impossible to compare the two cities.

By 1997, the date of handover of sovereignty, vast changes may well have affected China and the world. The future is uncertain, but that does not remove the need for the British to do everything possible to encourage Hongkong electoral processes and political institutions so that, when 1997 comes, the people of Hongkong will be fully equipped to run their own local government. The human potential is already there.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY LAWRENCE,
As from: 44F Macdonnell Road,
Hongkong.
September 23.

Hongkong's future

From Mr A. Lawrence

Sir, Dr Mark Elvin (September 21) says that few really knowledgeable observers, in private, give Hongkong's future much of a chance. Surely he is writing off this territory of five and a half million energetic Chinese rather too quickly?

He cites two grounds for pessimism. First that "the vast majority of qualified professionals" are making arrangements to clear out, and that without them it will be impossible to run an advanced Hongkong economy. Some are certainly going, but I would suggest that only a minority possess that million and a half Hongkong dollars needed (according to a young professional speaking on local TV last year) to pay the necessary expenses involved in resettlement in another country.

And in addition to those without the means (or the desire) to go, the local universities and polytechnic will be turning out thousands of qualified lawyers, doctors, accountants and businessmen between now

Taking care of the countryside

From the Chairman of the Countryside Commission and the Chairman of the Nature Conservancy Council

Sir, During the past few days the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association have published important reports which embody many of the arguments which our organisations — and numerous other conservation groups — have pressed for years. Both reports call for radical change in agricultural policies so that farmers are given financial encouragement to care for, rather than diminish, the landscapes and wildlife of our countryside.

These are bold, far-seeing moves which are direct and practical responses to food surpluses and public concern about unacceptable change within the rural estate. It is to be hoped that all who own and occupy land will warmly endorse and act upon this call from the leaders of the NFU and the CLA.

Only last week, in the same field, the Minister of Agriculture reaffirmed his determination to obtain amendments to the common agricultural policy which would acknowledge the conservation need, including special provision to support traditional forms of farming in areas rich in wildlife and landscape value, such as wetlands and heather moorland.

All those who care for the countryside must wish Mr Jopling well in his negotiations and trust that this valuable initiative will not be horse-traded and lost early one morning in Brussels for some unrelated and less crucial measure.

Perfect harmony between conservation and agriculture may not be quite at hand, for the conservation agencies urgently require more funds and the Wildlife and Countryside Act has some deficiencies which need to be put right. But the developments of recent weeks suggest that there are now better prospects for an effective partnership between agriculture and conservation than there have been for decades.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK BARBER, Chairman,
Countryside Commission
WILLIAM WILKSON, Chairman,
Nature Conservancy Council,
19/20 Belgrave Square, SW1.
October 8.

Relics of a Saxon king

From the Reverend Howard Weston-Smart

Sir, Dr Simon Keynes's letter (September 27) makes interesting as well as informative reading and, excluding the last paragraph, adds positively to the debate on the relics of St Edward.

Any credibility he might have in considering the contemporary treatment of the relics is, however, destroyed by his biased and unnecessarily cruel final comment.

Why should the Russian Orthodox community not have possession of the relics? Edward was martyred, buried, translated, venerated and canonised well before the Great Schism sadly occurred in 1054 and is consequently truly a saint of the Universal Church, as much Orthodox (even if Russian and in exile) as Catholic and Anglican.

After lying ignored for many years in a bank vault, the Russian Orthodox community has provided a lovely reliquary, shrine and church to house the relics, which no other body appears to have been willing to do. They have laboured and striven and to my mind at least proved their worthiness and right to possess them, for the veneration of all Christians.

Perhaps one might be excused, therefore, for altering Dr Keynes's final comments. No Saxon king deserves better than this, surrounded by undoubted and undoubted love, honour and veneration.

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD WESTON-SMART,
Farney Close School,
Bolney Court,
Bolney,
Sussex.
September 27.

Globe Theatre project

From Mr Jonathan Lynn

Sir, It was depressing to see from the chairman of the GLC Planning Committee's letter (October 1) that he cannot see the Globe Theatre project as anything except part of his war with "the establishment".

He arrogantly asserts that his opposition to the project represents "the efforts of the people of Bermondsey to have a say in the development of their area."

As a Bermondsey resident, I should like to point out that I am totally unaware of any attempt to elicit residents' views before the planning committee launched its campaign against the Globe project and the Hayward Gallery's present organization.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN LYNN,
42 West Square,
Kington, SE11.
October 1.

Time out

From Mrs A. N. Dax
Sir, On Monday, September 17, I was travelling from Haslemere to Waterloo and as I am 91 and disabled I asked for a porter to meet my train, but there was no sign of one on my arrival.

I wrote to the Stationmaster at Waterloo explaining my disappointment and received a very courteous letter apologising for my not being met from the Walton-on-Thames train on Sunday, September 18.

Yours truly,
A. DAX,
48 Knightbridge Court,
Sloane Street, SW1.
October 1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 8: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Olympic Association, this afternoon attended the Association's Annual General Meeting at Hamilton House, Mableton Place, W.C.1, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Association, Mr Charles Palmer.
The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment (29th/45th Foot), received Lieutenant-Colonel M. Browne on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Culen on assuming the appointment.
The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended the Centenary Dinner of Dalgety PLC (Chairman, Dr. D. Donne) at the Porter Tun Room, Chiswell Street, E.C.1.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.
KENSINGTON PALACE
October 8: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a concert organized by the Police Federation of England and Wales at the Royal Festival Hall, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.
Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.
KENSINGTON PALACE
October 8: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, was present this evening at a reception given by the Helen Arkell Dyslexia Centre, Connaught Road, Fulham.
Mr Michael Wiley was in attendance.
Princess Anne will open the John Daniel Centre for the Mentally Handicapped at Penance on October 16.
The Duke of Kent is 49 today. A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Keown-Boyd will be held at St. George's, Hanover Square, at noon today.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain E. A. C. Cottrell and Miss C. J. Neal
The engagement is announced between Edward Cottrell, Scots Guards, younger son of Major and Mrs B. W. Cottrell, of Hill House, Dunfermline, Fife, and Camilla, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Neal, of Great Sarrit Hall, Sarrit, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. M. Crookshank and Miss K. E. Reading
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs M. C. C. Crookshank, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Kathryn, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. Reading, of Tiansam Common, Rudgwick, Sussex.

Mr C. D. Elham and Miss C. C. Sumner
The engagement is announced between Charles David, son of Mr and Mrs John Elham, of Cheltenham, and Catherine Claire, daughter of Mr Dale Sumner, of Kensington, London, and Mrs Hazel Sumner, of Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Marriage

Mr A. G. Down and Mrs C. Boone
The marriage has taken place between Mr Ashley G. Down and Mrs Christine Boone. The Right Rev Robin Woods officiated at a service of blessing held on Monday, October 8 in St Paul's Cathedral.

Feltmakers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Feltmakers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master, Mr A. G. I. Wintner; Upper Warden, Mr D. Walling; Lower Warden, Mr J. Harper; Third Warden, Mr C. F. C. Simeon; Fourth Warden, Mr I. W. Peck.

Birthdays today

Mr Brian Blessed, 47; Mr Paul Channon, MP, 49; Professor S. G. Checkland, 68; Lord Chelmer, 70; The Right Rev Lord Cogan, 75; Dr William Cole, 75; Mr Denzil Davies, MP, 46; Mr S. L. Devlin, 53; Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, 77; Major General C. E. A. Firih, 82; Sir W. Robert Fraser, 93; Sir Ronald Gould, 80; Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, 77; Miss Janet H. H. H., 11; A. Lambert, 89; Mr Don McCullin, 49; Mr Steve Oveit, 29; Mr N. J. Payne, 63; Earl St Aldwyn, 72; Sir Harold Sanders, 86; Mr Donald Sinden, 61; Colonel the Earl of Stair, 78.

Latest wills

Sir Stanley George Hooker, FRS, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, former technical director of Rolls-Royce, left estate valued at £52,832 net.
Colonel Roderick Macleod, of Uckfield, East Sussex, organizer of two diversionary operations to the D-Day landings, left £128,010 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Brett, Mrs Mai Francis, of Salisbury, £145,657.
Cattley, Mr Roy Wyndham, of Ferndown, Dorset, £418,193.
Dyke, Mr Herbert Percy, of Wincanton, Somerset, £226,972.
Freedman, Mr Norman Nathan, of Hove, £232,958.
Roberts-George, Mr Arthur Frederick John, of Thurnby, £277,954.
Hardy, Miss Nancy Ellen, of Parkstone, Dorset, £253,107.
Holbrook, Mrs Kate, of Ayr, £244,214.
Pink, Mr Edward Thomas Francis, of Great Missenden, company director, £476,633.
Roberts, Mr Frederick Charles, of Betchworth, Surrey, £326,226.
Scamman, Mr Gordon Arthur Wilfred, of Stanmore, £553,680.
Struthers, Mr James, of Stoddard, Bedfordshire, £518,058.
Phillips, Mr John Nottley, of Steeple Aston, Warwickshire, £541,612.
Reeves, Mr Robert, of Belsley Heath, £354,352.

Science report

The Army's role in conservation

By Tony Samstag

One of the ironies of conservation is the role of the Army in preserving great stretches of land that might otherwise vanish under development or be put to agricultural use.
The fauna and flora of such de facto reserves have proved remarkably resilient to the impact of weapons testing, manoeuvres, and other noisy and disruptive military activity.
The Ministry of Defence even runs a vigorous conservation programme with its own journal. (The programme has been vindicated by the Falklands' experience alone, where troops have had to be taught to minimize their disturbance of a unique and fragile environment.)
A recent issue of the journal *Sanctuary*, contains an article on the significance of insects as indicators of environmental quality.
The author describes his method as "semi-quantitative replicate sampling", which means setting out a number of insect traps of different kinds on the site to be assessed and on a "reference site", by

preference a neighbouring site of special scientific interest (SSSI) that has been extensively studied.
Sets of traps are put at each site simultaneously and left for a minimum of 24 hours; on collection, each trap is first sorted into families, and those families then sorted to species level, or at least an estimate of species. Numbers of species are then compared between the sites. The technique is only "semi-quantitative" because it cannot hope to catch all families equally.
Diversity of species is a criterion for site assessment that insects can sample, and the technique is seen as an additional tool for surveying.
"Furthermore, as it only requires setting out and collecting in the field, it is an ideal tool for simultaneous assessment of several sites or use by local conservation groups whose collecting time is usually limited to leisure periods."
"It would also seem important to encourage the use of any technique which not only keeps a 24-hour watch for you,

but will certainly catch the more secretive and small fauna which are so often missed by other methods."
The author suggests that the importance of insects as environmental indicators has been neglected in the past, perhaps for want of a relatively simple sampling method such as the one he suggests.
"In any survey of whole sites, whether it be for conservation or ecological reasons, all aspects must be equally represented... Entomology, therefore, ought to be placed on an equal footing with the flora and other fauna."
"This can only be done by encouraging all those involved in site evaluation to take the scientific approach instead of relying principally on traditional anecdotal methods."

Source: *Sanctuary*, Conservation Bulletin, Ministry of Defence, No 13 (Lt-Col C. N. Clayton (Retd), via Colonel C. N. Clayton, Defence Land's Room 22, Spur A, Block, Government Buildings, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey).

Archaeology report

Hirsel site favoured since prehistory

Excavations which have ended recently at the Hirsel, Coldstream, Berwickshire, have demonstrated over the past five years that this site is noteworthy for reasons other than being the home of a former Prime Minister.

The site was discovered when a field immediately adjacent to the garden of Hirsel House was ploughed in 1977. At that time, much building stone, a cross-head, and several cross-marked grave slabs were recovered and reported to the National Museum of Scotland.
The find was followed by resistance and magnetometer surveys of the entire field by Durham and Bradford University archaeology departments, and in 1979 a trial excavation was mounted to test their findings.

Only a comparatively small area of the field has been excavated but enough to show that a gravel ridge beside a stream has been favoured by man as a dwelling place from early prehistory.
The excavations, directed by Professor Rosemary Cramp, of Durham University, have revealed a complex sequence in an area which began as a Neolithic burial ground and ended with a ruined barn which had once been a Christian church, surrounded by an extensive cemetery.

Little is known in the area of early ecclesiastical organization or of associated sites. The Hirsel has provided a unique case

history for the rise and fall of an estate church, a type which, being the property of an individual landowner and not protected by powerful monastic or episcopal interests, was often submerged by the later tides of history.

The gravel ridge on which the church was sited had been earlier used for domestic living by prehistoric man: pottery, dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Ages and the Roman period, was recovered, and there was some evidence for wooden structures in the levels underlying the church and Christian cemetery, while part of a large ditch was excavated to the south-west of the church. It was filled in before the construction of the extended church, and seems to be prehistoric.

The earliest Christian church, dating to between the eighth and tenth century, was a small rectangular structure measuring internally 4.7m by 4.45m; its walls were about 1.3m thick. It was built in earthenware cobbles with mortar pointing, with that phase was associated perhaps a drystone hut to the north, and burials in slab cists or dug graves to the west and south.

The church was subsequently rebuilt with a small apse at the east, perhaps in the late eleventh century, and then was extended in a different building technique to the west to provide a nave 11.20m in length. That was probably at a time just

before it first emerged into the light of history in AD 1166, when the church and its income were granted, with a parcel of land to assist the endowment of Coldstream Priory.

Associated with that phase seems to be evidence for a dwelling area, perhaps for a priest, which yielded knives, a whetstone, a decorated bronze bell, buckles and tweezers. The church subsequently had a lively history. Its west wall was rebuilt on massive foundations, perhaps to strengthen it near to the ancient ditch, possibly when a tower was raised.

Cutting into the earliest floor of the nave was a bell-casting pit, in which some of the mould survived, and near to it was another bronze casting pit perhaps for a cauldron. A new floor was laid over those industrial workings but it too was cut through by many post settings and pits, when the nave of the church was converted to domestic use in the late fourteenth century.

A considerable amount of pottery and domestic debris, grain and animal bone, is associated with that use, and the building seems to have perished in a conflagration in the mid-sixteenth century.

Thereafter, it seems to have stood briefly as a ruin and then to have been demolished, although its ancient burial ground continued in use into the early seventeenth century. It too was then forgotten, until the

field was ploughed for the first time since the eighteenth century in 1977.
Some interesting burial customs have emerged for the early Middle Ages. Some people from the early phases were buried with quartz pebbles in the grave; a later person, in the thirteenth/fourteenth century, was buried with a pierced shell by the head.

Early graves were unmarked, but those from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries were sporadically marked by plain slabs or headstones. The favoured position for child burial was alongside the church walls, and children were sometimes buried in short cists. No burials have so far been found within the church.

The site has proved of outstanding interest, not just because it has produced such a long history of man's occupation on one desirable piece of land. It has forwarded incidentally a pottery sequence unique in its region, and a population group of 346 individuals, which will be an important subject for demographic study.

The Hirsel also provides an ideal case history for changing burial practice in pre-reformation Scotland and for the establishment, development, and obliteration of an ancient proprietary church. Field work on the rest of the estate continues.

Rosemary Cramp
Professor, Durham University

Coup for dealer who identified sale chest

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The big coup of the century year that Blairman's, the furniture dealer, of Mount Street, London, celebrates today, lay in identifying a William Burges chest, estimated at only £60 in an auction room, and selling it to the Manchester City Museum and Art Gallery for £19,000.

It was the work of Martin Levy, aged 30, who represents the fourth generation of the family firm. "I go round all the little sale rooms once a week," he said yesterday. "My father calls it wasting my time."

"I saw the chest in Phillips, W2, late one evening before going to the theatre. I just had time to grab Jo Crook's book on Burges and take it to the theatre with me. And there was an actual description of the chest."

The chest was designed by the great architect of the Gothic revival for his own bedroom, painted scarlet, with humorous vignettes by Charles Rossiter of clothes being mended and tried on. At the sale, Martin Levy bid in partnership with two other dealers and the hammer fell at £950 (£1,045 with auction premium).

Phillips was quickly apprised of its oversight and a few months later, to everyone's surprise, offered for sale the painted marble top which Burges had designed to go on the chest.

This time it was offered in Bond Street fully catalogued, and estimated at between £1,000 and £1,500.

The Manchester City Art Gallery commissioned Blairman's to bid for it but the Levy

OBITUARY

WALDEMAR von ZEDTWITZ

Former world bridge champion

Waldemar K. von Zedtwitz who died in Hawaii on October 5 aged 88 was one of the great bridge players of all time. He enjoyed a long career which had begun in the era of auction bridge and extended to a world title in 1970 and a final international triumph in a world mixed pairs title in 1974.
He was born in Berlin, son of a German baron, to whose title he succeeded when his father died a few months after his birth, and an American mother.
After the First World War he adopted US citizenship and relinquished his title. A childhood spent in France plus his American and German background made him multilingual and later he became a father figure on the world bridge scene.

He played in many partnerships of which probably the most famous was that with Harold S. Vanderbilt who was responsible for creating modern

contract bridge and also for defending the America's Cup on three occasions. He and von Zedtwitz played the One Club system invented by Vanderbilt.
Von Zedtwitz was a member of the United States team which won the first international matches played against England and France in 1930. Of the two major team championships in America he was a member of the winning team in the Springfield Cup on nine occasions in a period from 1936 to 1963; and the Vanderbilt Cup eight times from 1930 to 1960. In 1930 he presented the Gold Cup for the Life Masters prize, winning it himself in the first year, and again in 1933 and 1939.
His other successes were legion, and he played on internationally until 1974 when in spite of failing eyesight, he won the World Mixed Pairs championship in Las Palmas at the age of 73.

SIR ROBERT LAWRENCE

Sir Robert Lawrence, CBE, who died on October 8 at the age of 68, had been chairman of the British Rail Property Board since 1972 and was a former chairman of the National Freight Corporation (later the National Freight Company). He had been vice-chairman of the British Railways Board from 1975 to 1981 and, since 1982, a director of the National Freight Consortium.

Lawrence was a career railwayman who had grown up with the old LNER before the war and afterwards gained considerable experience of aspects of British Rail's operations in property and road transport as the holder of senior executive appointments in BR's various subsidiaries.
Robert Leslie Edward Lawrence was born on October 29 1915 and educated at Dulwich College. At 19 he started work with the London and North Eastern Railway as a traffic apprentice.

He served throughout the war with the Royal Engineers, reaching the rank of colonel and being twice mentioned in dispatches as well as being appointed OBE (military) in 1944. He continued to work with the LNER in the RE as a territorial officer and was Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps RE (TA) and Hon Colonel, 275 Railway Squadron RCT (TAVR) from 1978 to 1982.

After the war he returned to

LNER and after nationalisation of the railways became divisional manager of the London Midland Region in 1959, and chairman and general manager of the region from 1968 to 1971.
In the latter year he became a member of the British Railways Board and also became chairman of BR Hoverscraft Ltd, British Rail Engineering, and BRE Metro Ltd. He was also a director of the Messy Docks and Harbour Board.

He had been general manager of BR Freight Sundries Division (later renamed National Carriers Ltd) and from 1979 was chairman of the National Freight Corporation.

But perhaps his most important appointment was that in 1972 to the chairmanship of the British Rail Property Board which administered all of British Rail's massive holdings in land and property. Here he was in charge of a large programme of property development and investment, embarking on schemes in conjunction with private developers.

Examples of these in London alone are the redevelopment of Victoria Station in London by Victoria City Offices; the plans for developing Fenchurch Street Station in conjunction with the Norwich Union; and the Liverpool Street Station development plan.

Lawrence was knighted in 1980. He leaves a widow, and daughter.

MR ERNEST HALL

Mr Ernest Hall, OBE, FRCM, who has died in London at the age of 94, was a notable classical trumpeter who made a contribution to orchestral playing not only as a principal trumpeter himself but also as a teacher and scholar of the instrument.
Alexander Ernest Hall was born in Liverpool on August 24, 1890, and began his career playing the cornet at the city's Royal Court Theatre, at the age of 14.

In 1910 he went to London where he studied the trumpet at the Royal College of Music under Walter Morrow. From 1912 he played in the London Symphony Orchestra becoming principal trumpet in 1924.

In 1930, the year of its inception, he joined the BBC Symphony Orchestra where he played first trumpet until 1950. During his period with the Orchestra he broadcast the first performance in this country of Haydn's Trumpet Concerto from Savoy Hill in 1932.

From 1924 he had also been Professor of Trumpet at the Royal College of Music and continued to teach trumpet until 1960, though he went on directing orchestral wind repertory classes there until 1970. Among works for brass players which he edited were two volumes of *Difficult Passages for the Trumpet* and Otto Langley's tutor for trumpet and trombone.

Hall had a truly classical style, entirely without vibrato, with a magnificent production of tone and as a player and teacher he exerted a strong influence on the modern English trumpet school, many of today's orchestral trumpeters being his former pupils. To pupils and colleagues alike he was helpful, sympathetic and unselfish and his influence on them was one of example.

He was elected FRCM in 1958 and appointed OBE in 1962.


LADY WODEHOUSE

Lady Wodehouse, widow of P. G. Wodehouse, (Sir Pelham Wodehouse, KBE), died in the United States on October 6 at the age of 99. She had married Wodehouse in 1914, and during more than 60 years of marriage saw it as her task to provide him with the peace and security he needed for his writing.

She was Ethel Rowley when they first met, the widow of Leonard Rowley, and they were married within eight weeks of first making each other's acquaintance.
Wodehouse adopted her daughter, Leonora, who subsequently married the late Peter Cazalet, the racehorse trainer; she died in 1943.
Ethel Wodehouse virtually

ran her husband's life outside his writing. When the Second World War began they were living in Le Touquet, and when Wodehouse was interned Ethel had to find lodgings on her own; she was reunited with him after his release in 1941. She was subsequently to maintain that his actions during the war, when he was interned, had been misunderstood.

In 1947 they moved to the United States, and in 1953 began living in the house at Rensselaer, Long Island, where he spent the rest of his life, writing almost to the end, with her to protect him from outside cares. She remained there after his death in 1975. They had no children.




Highly Important Ancient Coins:

Tuesday, 9 October at 6 p.m., King Street:
This collection of classical gold coins - unquestionably the most impressive to be offered at public auction for many years - was formed over a period of 40 years beginning in the 1920s. The majority of the collection consists of Roman Aurei, but also includes a good selection of Staters of the Bosporus and an important group of Prolemic coins. Most of the better quality coins have a provenance from such sales as Consul Weber 1909, Bement 1924, de Saintes 1938 and that of the famous opera singer Enrico Caruso 1923. As a consequence, many of the pieces are of great rarity; with some unique outside the context of Museum collections. With prices expected to range from £100 to £100,000 the sale should appeal to the whole gamut of collectors. It is ironic that while the majority of the coins are struck in gold, perhaps the most sought after will, in fact, be a silver Tetradrachm of Cleopatra (51-30 BC) minted at Askelon. This is the finest known specimen and bears what is generally regarded as the most accurate likeness in any surviving material of this celebrated Queen. Enquiries for next sale close 3 December.

Continental Pictures of the 19th and 20th Centuries:

Friday, 12 October at 11 a.m., King Street: This sale is strong in works from the decorative schools of European



19th century painting.

The Dutch romantic landscape artists are represented by Hobbins Kockkoek, Everaen, Leickert and Spohler among others. There is a very attractive large flower picture of peonies in a urn, in a garden, by Louis Marie Lemire (est. £5,000 to £8,000) and there are several charming genre scenes from the Munich School, including pictures by Hugo Oehmichen and Alfons Spring. In addition there is a selection of examples by artists of the Danish School, much admired as a result of the current National Gallery exhibition, with a rare example of the work of Eckersberg (a sketch) as the highlight (est. £2,500 to £3,500). A fine quality still-life by Antoine Vollon (est. £6,000 to £8,000) is another major attraction amongst the French pictures, while a portrait of a girl by Antonio Mancini (est. £8,000 to £12,000) is one of the interesting Italian works on offer. As usual the sale is liberally sprinkled with cars, cardinals and cavaliers including works by Adolphe Alexandre Lesrel, Brunel de Neuville and Richard Linderm. Enquiries for next sale close 30 November.

For further information on these and other October sales please contact 01-839 9660 for King Street or 01-581 7611 for South Kensington.

CHRISTIE'S

A WEEK IN VIEW

Bridge winners on their home ground

All the winners and runners-up in the main events of the Kent County annual bridge congress at Folkestone over the weekend, with the exception of the Fitch which was won by Dr and Mrs R. Chubb, of Surrey, were players from the home county.

Results:
Mixed players: 1 Mrs A. Tamm, 2 J. Heston, 3 Mrs J. Heston, 4 Mrs J. Heston, 5 Mrs J. Heston, 6 Mrs J. Heston, 7 Mrs J. Heston, 8 Mrs J. Heston, 9 Mrs J. Heston, 10 Mrs J. Heston, 11 Mrs J. Heston, 12 Mrs J. Heston, 13 Mrs J. Heston, 14 Mrs J. Heston, 15 Mrs J. Heston, 16 Mrs J. Heston, 17 Mrs J. Heston, 18 Mrs J. Heston, 19 Mrs J. Heston, 20 Mrs J. Heston, 21 Mrs J. Heston, 22 Mrs J. Heston, 23 Mrs J. Heston, 24 Mrs J. Heston, 25 Mrs J. Heston, 26 Mrs J. Heston, 27 Mrs J. Heston, 28 Mrs J. Heston, 29 Mrs J. Heston, 30 Mrs J. Heston, 31 Mrs J. Heston, 32 Mrs J. Heston, 33 Mrs J. Heston, 34 Mrs J. Heston, 35 Mrs J. Heston, 36 Mrs J. Heston, 37 Mrs J. Heston, 38 Mrs J. Heston, 39 Mrs J. Heston, 40 Mrs J. Heston, 41 Mrs J. Heston, 42 Mrs J. Heston, 43 Mrs J. Heston, 44 Mrs J. Heston, 45 Mrs J. Heston, 46 Mrs J. Heston, 47 Mrs J. Heston, 48 Mrs J. Heston, 49 Mrs J. Heston, 50 Mrs J. Heston, 51 Mrs J. Heston, 52 Mrs J. Heston, 53 Mrs J. Heston, 54 Mrs J. Heston, 55 Mrs J. Heston, 56 Mrs J. Heston, 57 Mrs J. Heston, 58 Mrs J. Heston, 59 Mrs J. Heston, 60 Mrs J. Heston, 61 Mrs J. Heston, 62 Mrs J. Heston, 63 Mrs J. Heston, 64 Mrs J. Heston, 65 Mrs J. Heston, 66 Mrs J. Heston, 67 Mrs J. Heston, 68 Mrs J. Heston, 69 Mrs J. Heston, 70 Mrs J. Heston, 71 Mrs J. Heston, 72 Mrs J. Heston, 73 Mrs J. Heston, 74 Mrs J. Heston, 75 Mrs J. Heston, 76 Mrs J. Heston, 77 Mrs J. Heston, 78 Mrs J. Heston, 79 Mrs J. Heston, 80 Mrs J. Heston, 81 Mrs J. Heston, 82 Mrs J. Heston, 83 Mrs J. Heston, 84 Mrs J. Heston, 85 Mrs J. Heston, 86 Mrs J. Heston, 87 Mrs J. Heston, 88 Mrs J. Heston, 89 Mrs J. Heston, 90 Mrs J. Heston, 91 Mrs J. Heston, 92 Mrs J. Heston, 93 Mrs J. Heston, 94 Mrs J. Heston, 95 Mrs J. Heston, 96 Mrs J. Heston, 97 Mrs J. Heston, 98 Mrs J. Heston, 99 Mrs J. Heston, 100 Mrs J. Heston.

Entries for the Essex County one-day pairs event at the Wanstead leisure centre on Sunday had to be closed at 190 pairs. It was won by M. T. Pownall and J. V. Pottage, who beat his brother John Pottage, playing with the English international, R. S. Brock, into third place. Results with scoring in percentages:

1. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 2. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 3. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 4. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 5. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 6. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 7. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 8. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 9. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 10. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 11. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 12. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 13. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 14. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 15. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 16. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 17. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 18. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 19. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 20. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 21. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 22. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 23. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 24. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 25. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 26. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 27. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 28. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 29. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 30. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 31. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 32. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 33. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 34. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 35. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 36. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 37. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 38. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 39. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 40. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 41. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 42. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 43. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 44. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 45. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 46. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 47. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 48. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 49. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 50. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 51. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 52. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 53. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 54. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 55. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 56. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 57. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 58. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 59. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 60. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 61. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 62. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 63. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 64. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 65. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 66. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 67. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 68. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 69. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 70. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 71. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 72. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 73. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 74. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 75. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 76. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 77. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 78. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 79. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 80. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 81. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 82. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 83. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 84. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 85. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 86. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 87. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 88. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 89. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 90. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 91. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 92. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 93. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 94. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 95. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 96. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63.3%; 97. J. V. Pottage, M. T. Pownall, 63

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Brewers bubble with profits in sight

By Derek Pain

The brewing profits season is due to open within the next few weeks and beer shares were in demand yesterday.

As calculated by Datastream, brewers were the best performing market sector with a 1.4 per cent gain.

It was, however, the national groups and not the once high-flying regional which created the ferment. Comments from W. Greenwell, the broker, that the majors were undervalued helped to create the interest.

There has been a strong view among many analysts for some time that beer shares were oversold and not reflecting profit potential.

But, despite the chorus of acclaim, brewers have failed to display any exuberance. Over the past year, brewers have been among the poorest performing sectors, falling by 5.6 per cent. In the past six months the decline has been 5.9 per cent.

A few rallies in recent months have soon petered out but with possibility soon of some sharp dividend increases, confidence in the beer sector is now improving.

Mr Kevin Feeny, a Greenwell partner, is particularly enthusiastic about Bass, the biggest brewing group.

In its 1983-84 financial year the group rolled out profits of

£175m. For the year ended last month, Mr Feeny is forecasting £225m. The current year, he suggests, should produce £265m.

He says: "I do not think the tremendous strength of the group's growth has been appreciated."

He points out that in the first

Switch from shares of Arthur Bell and Sons (145p) into Irish Distillers (140p) - that is the guidance from Mr Mark Godridge at de Zoete and Bevan, the broker. He believes Bell, maker of Britain's best-selling Scotch whisky, has long-term attractions, but after the Irish cut in duty last week the shares of ID (John Jameson, Cork gin) have better short-term prospects.

eight months of last year the group's larger sales, which represent 44 per cent of its beer output, were up 13 per cent. And, unlike most other major brewers, Bass has managed at least to maintain its mild and bitter volume.

Bass shares gained 13p to 391p, with Whitbread, Mr Feeny's second choice, 3p higher at 175p. Scottish and Newcastle Breweries rose 2p to 113p and Allied-Lyons strengthened 3p to 147p.

But the regional, out of

favour because of their low lager exposure and their failure to diversify, were ignored with only a few modest gains.

Shares, helped by thoughts that an interest rate cut will accompany the Tory Party conference, started the second leg of the account on a steady, rather than spectacular, note. At the close the FT 30-share index was 3.4 points higher at 866.6 points. The FT-SE 100 Index closed 3.8 points higher at 1,139.0.

Gifts had a good day, although finishing below their best levels. Conventional stocks had end-session gains of up to 2½ with index-linked stocks turning in star performances with rises of up to 2½.

With the expectation of Barclays bank shares turned in a lacklustre performance. Barclays was helped by its \$500m loan, which must reduce the possibility of a rights issue. The shares gained 10p to 507p.

Insurance brokers were strong but, among composites, Commercial Union, failed to retain early strength on the back of talk that the German Allianz group is poised to bid.

Glaxo Group fell 20p to 970p despite a 37 per cent profit advance and Standard Telephones and Cables reflected disappointment over the

group's exclusion from the System X contracts and fell 20p to 286p.

Dr Tony Cameron has left his post as chairman and chief executive of Robert H. Lowe, a textile supplier to Marks & Spencer, British Home Stores and Adidas, after pressure from two big shareholders dissatisfied with the company's performance.

Expect Welpac, distributors of pre-packed hardware for the do-it-yourself industry, to achieve year's profits of £300,000 after yesterday's £148,000 interim figure. The shares, at 13p, are 3p above their January issue price but a far cry from their 19p peak.

ance. The shares were unchanged at 28p.

County Bank and Refuge Assurance, which each has a stake of about 12.5 per cent, are believed to have asked for Dr Cameron's resignation. Robert H. Lowe has made a loss of more than £300,000 in both the last two years. The current year ends in three weeks and is likely to see more poor figures.

Horse of Fraser, once again, was spurred by hopes that the long entanglement with Lomrho may be nearing its end. Amid continuing talk that the Lomrho shareholding has been, or is

about to be, sold, the shares gained a further 10p to 288p.

Talk that Burton Group could also be involved in some takeover action, lifted the shares 11p to 325p. Burton was also helped by its emergence as a chart buy.

Carrys Group dipped 13p to 404p on profit taking and Harris Queensway, Interims today, rose 4p to 178p.

Oils were mostly lower, with the exception of the Irish stocks. Led by Atlantic Resources, they moved ahead strongly. Atlantic was buoyed by unconfirmed reports that it had struck oil. The shares, which dipped to 88p last week, hit a remarkable 135p in early trading, settling at 108p.

Addison Communications, placed at 116p, started at 135p and went on to touch 150p; Wates Properties, offered at 100p, opened at 104p, and Checkpoint Europe was around the 250p mark.

Prince of Wales Hotels was again strong, rising 15p to 188p and De La Rue also started on take over hopes, gaining 25p to 720p.

Equity turnover on Friday was valued at 1303.746m from 16,051 bargains. Gilt transactions were 3,200. Total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 156.3m.

TEMPUS

The party may be over at Glaxo

There comes a time at every party, when it is wise to leave, before the bottles start flying and the talk grows anguished. Has that precise moment finally arrived for the Glaxo jamboree?

On the face of it, such speculation sounds absurd. The interim figures reveal a rise in the dividend of 44 per cent; a jump in pretax profits of 37 per cent; and an earnings jump of 53 per cent. Most of the explosive growth comes from the Glaxo wonder drug - the anti-ulcerant, Zanta - which was first introduced into the huge United States market in July 1983. This year's growth reflects the drug's booming United States reception.

Shareholders have also enjoyed a wonderful ride for the past three years, as investors woke up to the drug's profits potential. The group's price relative chart is a rising vertical.

Yet such sparkling results provoked a 20p fall in the shareprice yesterday to 970p. During the last month the shares have underperformed by some 2 per cent. Analysts now claim that Zantac is failing to improve its position in the US at quite the expected rate, and that Smith Kline, Glaxo's principal competitor, is fighting back successfully. Given Glaxo's traditional secrecy, is it just too risky to continue holding a highly-rated stock, with no guaranteed drugs continuity?

On balance, such bearishness seems premature. Contrary to rumour, Zantac's share of new US ulcer prescriptions is still expanding, at perhaps 1 per cent a month. Its £159m contribution last year to group sales implies a strong performance outside the US. Glaxo is now back in the black.

The group with no obvious impediments ahead, looks capable of hitting a £500m profits target by 1985/86, leaving the shares on a target of about 11 per cent. A 15

multiple looks more appropriate. Perhaps the shares have further to go.

Molins

Where there is hope there is life seems to be the catch phrase these days as far as the Molins share price is concerned. It is being kept alive by the long held belief that eventually the company will come good.

Yesterday's interim results were just another indication that once again hope must be deferred. Pretax profits dipped from £3.2m to £2.9m although the downturn had already been widely flagged and was not as severe as some had feared. There was some encouraging news from the corrugated board division although this was more than offset by the continued difficulties in the tobacco machinery market.

Molins' hopes, and indeed those of its followers, now rest quite firmly with the fortunes of its new product range. This has taken longer than anticipated to develop but some of the new machines are now poised to make inroads into the marketplace. In particular the Mark 10 cigarette making machine is now undergoing tests with potential boost to both sales and profits is significant.

Any benefits will not come through until the second half of 1985. The company's prospects must be viewed on this sort of timescale and it may not be until 1986 that any real signs of growth become visible.

For the longer term investor, however, Molins still has some attractions. Assuming the final dividend is maintained the yield is around 10 per cent, an attraction in itself, and with the shares at 114p, unchanged yesterday, there is still some room for long term growth plus the outside chance of a takeover bid.

Ibstock Johnsen

The recovery at Ibstock Johnsen, the Leicester brick-maker, continues. In the first

half of this year pretax profits more than trebled from £1.4m to £4.6m. For the full year, profits of £12m against £6.6m last time, appear likely and the company envisages a "substantial" increase in dividends.

However, profits from the group's large brickmaking operation in the United States have remained as elusive as ever. The entire improvement in the group result is made up of higher brick profits in Britain, a hardening of world dollar prices for wood pulp and a swing from losses of £377,000 to profits of £1.1m in the fibre division.

Rationalization is the only way forward, and the group intends to tackle this with the closure of five of its 11 US plants in the next year.

British profits continue to rise, with a further 39 per cent boost in the first half to £7.1m. The architects-specified area of the brick market which Ibstock caters for has proved immune in the past to the housebuilding cycle in Britain, but a note of caution should be sounded, the high profits are attracting competition. The company's shares at 240p prospectively yield 4.5 per cent.

Gilts

A bright, confident morning for conventional gilts - they opened about ½ point ahead - had soured by mid-afternoon, as long-forgotten fears about Britain's rate of inflation resurfaced and about ½ point was sliced off the quotations. An increase of 1 point in the input element of producer prices confirms the market's gut feeling that sterling's fall contains dangerous side-effects. Some see balance of payments problems looming behind the ½ point jump in factory gate prices.

Right on cue, however, the index-linked stocks outperformed, improving by an explosive 2½ points. A further cut in base rates this week could enhance their appeal still further.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		2150-2148		10/500		STANDARD		10/500	
Rubber, copra, 100 lb		2150-2148		10/500		STANDARD		10/500	
Sugar and pea oil in 8 per cent. tons.		2150-2148		10/500		STANDARD		10/500	
RUBBER		2150-2148		10/500		STANDARD		10/500	
Latex, 100 lb		2150-2148		10/500		STANDARD		10/500	
Latex, 100 lb		2150-2148		10/500		STANDARD		10/500	
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COMPANY
NEWS IN BRIEF

● **AFRICAN LAKES CORP.** Half-year to Jan 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 6,305 (5,101). Pretax profit 452 (164). Latest figures incorporate the results of the Glove and Phoenix Gold Mining for the half-year to Dec 31, 1983.

● **MICROLEASE** (USM quotation). Half-year to March 31. Turnover £1,68m (£1,13m). Pretax profit £203,000 (£275,000). Interim dividend 1p (nil last time). The board expects the year's final dividend to be unchanged (2p last time).

● **LONDON AND EDINBURGH TRUST.** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £13.8m (£15.24m). Pretax profit £2,05m (£2.6m). Interim payment 2.5p (nil).

● **WESTMINSTER AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.** Year to April 30. Turnover £8.39m (£5.04m). Pretax profit £875,000 (£709,000). Total dividend 7.5p (6p). In the board's opinion, the value of completed developments owned by the group exceeds the book value by £1.44m - which gives a net asset value of 154p per share.

● **BURVENE INVESTMENTS.** Year to June 2. Turnover £391,000 (£86,000). Dividend 0.35p (nil). The board reports that shareholders' funds have increased significantly as a result of the revaluation of group properties and mobile home parks, together with retained profits, to a total of £1.16m, from £3.28m.

● **CHARLES SHARPE.** Year to June 30. Turnover £18.11m (£16.44m). Pretax profit £588,000 (£548,000). Total dividend 8.75p (8p, adjusted).

● **NAT W COMPUTERS** (USM quotation). Half-year to June 30. Turnover £2,05m (£1,95m). Pretax profit £831,000 (£902,000). E P S 11.2p (10.6p). Interim dividend unchanged at 2.5p.

● **HEWDEEN-STUART PLANT.** Half-year to July 30. Turnover £33.58m (£28.44m). Pretax profit £3.23m (£2.33m). E P S 3.53p (2.35p). Interim payment 0.52p (0.47p). The board expects the second-half's profits to be substantially ahead of the same period last year.

● **MORE O'FERRALL.** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £9.53m (£9.69m). Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.01m). Interim payment 1.0p (0.9p).

● **ERITH.** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £24.79m (£20.87m). Pretax profit £1,08m (£783,000). Interim dividend 1.1p (0.85p).

● **R. P. MARTIN.** Year to June 30. Turnover £35.26m (£30.1m). Pretax profit £9.26m (£7.72m). Total payment 12.5p (10.9p).

● **ASH AND LACY.** Half-year to June 29. Turnover £16.49m (£13.77m). Pretax profit £1.55m (£1.53m). Interim payment 8p (same).

Making sense of sensible accounting

By Roger Davis

The summer's crop of nationalized industry reports has left their captive customers none the wiser

Summer has seen the normal crop of nationalized industries reports. Some are briefly stirred when profits or losses with indigestible noughts on the end meaninglessly flashed across their screens. These irritated the customer or the taxpayer. Those looking beyond their screens accused the state boards of creative accounting to produce the lowest profits and losses. At the end of it all, as usual, the public is none the wiser.

This superficiality belies the reality and the importance of these reports. They represent accountability by just a few corporations in which a substantial share of national resources is concentrated - and on whose efficiency most of us as taxpayers and captive cus-

tomers rely. The industries' objectives are complex, and the disparity between them is perhaps why their profits or losses are so often misunderstood.

Take first the allegation that state boards present the figures as it suits them. It is grounded in the practice of the profitable industries - electricity, gas, Post Office and airports - to use current cost accounting, while the loss-makers - railways, steel, shipbuilders and coal - stick to historical cost. CCA produces lower profits, HC lower losses.

They are falsely accused. The accounting, sensibly, follows the financial objectives set by the Government. Ministers like profitable monopoly industries to base their prices on long-term marginal cost - the cost of matching demand at the margin - to achieve optimal pricing. CCA, given its emphasis on the cost of modern technology, is closer to this concept of economic cost. For the grant-

aided corporations, the Government's subsidies are tied to HC; basing them on CCA would be tantamount to the Government's indiscriminate funding of reinvestment in loss-making assets.

It is more important to see the profits in the perspective of the vast capital resources employed, but this is seldom so. Such is the variety of capital structures. Infections of government capital are usually in interest-bearing form, but the Government generally imposes no capital charge on profit retentions. Reported profits depend on the design, or accident, of the past.

British Gas, for example, has no significant debt (in fact a cash surplus) but its £668m profit is struck after charging the Government's "gas levy" of £527m. The electricity industry has mainly interest-free capital but, because it is required to earn a relatively low return overall, its profit of £456m is

after £444m of interest. The Post Office's profit of £131m is little affected by interest.

The Government also sets a separate "financial target" usually based on a real return on all capital, though at varying rates - the Electricity Council's is 14 per cent but for gas and airports it is 4 per cent - presumably because economic pricing is at odds with the accounting. Nonetheless, the comparison of profits with set targets is where attention should be focused; rightly, it is now being given prominence in audited accounts.

But why have the conflict between targets and historical interest rates (which do not sit happily in CCA accounts)? Which way is the corporation meant to look, with external financing cash limits adding yet another dimension?

It might seem logical for the financial target to become the actual capital charge (replacing the historical debt), if it could be made sufficiently robust as a substitute for the discipline of the actual cost of money.

For the loss-makers, there are differences in the way the subsidy is set. British Rail's grant of £933m is a predetermined target and its profit reflects by how much it has beaten it. The National Coal Board's subsidy of £875m is simply making good its loss for the year (itself stated after crediting social grants of £270m). BR's subsidy, however, reflects defined obligations to the general public while the NCB's has more to do with the problems at the centre of the miners' dispute.

Profit or loss is not the predominant measure of success or failure as it is in the private sector. Nationalized monopolies have some pricing freedom to earn their profits; they also have a duty to provide their customers with proper service.

All are competitive to a degree: there is a choice (for most) between gas and electricity and between the railways and other transport. But if I prefer gas or train travel, I have only one choice. The "natural monopolies" are based on a national network of one kind or another. Other industries like steel and shipbuilding face intense competition.

Most annual reports provide a volume of information which would rarely be found in the private sector. The problem is interpreting it all; the nearer indicators seem like a cottage industry in themselves.

The last (1978) White Paper on nationalized industries anticipated the Government's agreeing a few key indicators for each industry. What seems to have crystallized is a single overall measure (unaudited) of costs and/or manning in relation to a unit of output. A single unit cost indicator, desirable though it is, cannot really do justice to the efficiency of these large and complex undertakings. Most are high fixed cost enterprises and unit costs rest partly on how the

national economy affects their revenues.

The problem of selecting a few indicators is that measurement of efficiency requires an arsenal of performance indicators at all levels of the business. As to the standards of service, customers vary in their tests of what is important. The subjectivity involved helps to explain why so much detail is necessary in the reports. If the reports have limitations, they may be largely inherent in the process. They do show an increasing awareness of the need for efficiency and a real attempt to inform. They compare well with other public sector organizations, including Government itself, and with the private sector. Nor is it easy for the Government to apply homogeneous tests to these very heterogeneous corporations; or to walk a quivering tightrope between accountability and interference in management.

My main conclusion is that performance indicators are not a substitute for competition, or for self-motivation of management in assuring efficiency. But, taking things as they stand, there is a case for streamlining financial objectives.

As for the business objectives, it is desirable for the Government and the state industries to continue to develop agreed performance measures. These should concentrate on disaggregating these large undertakings into the equivalent of profit centres (as is being done with the railways, for example, by reference to Inter-City, London commuter and so on).

This article is based on the latest reports and accounts of the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Electricity Council, the Post Office, British Shipbuilders, British Steel Corporation, British Railways Board, British Gas, British Airways, and the National Coal Board.

The author is a partner in Coopers & Lybrand.

Crucial need for OTC regulation

By Christopher Norland

The head of the IFIC argues that over-the-counter dealing needs a code of conduct and better vetting

The commitment of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers (Nasdim) to introduce proper codes of conduct to safeguard both companies and investors should not be denigrated, but there is neither the time nor the structure to succeed by that route alone.

To include shares and trade in Britain's over the counter market requires a licence from the Department of Trade and Industry as a dealer in securities. It does not require membership of Nasdim. This is

the fundamental difference in structure between stockbrokers, who must be a member of a recognized stock exchange to offer stocks and shares to the public, and the licensed dealer in securities who is not required to be a member of any trade body.

Indeed, many licensed dealers in securities are not members of any "club", and others are involved in setting up their own "clubs" in opposition to Nasdim. It may appear as though membership is more geared to reassuring potential investors than to changing practices.

A number of practices proliferating in the market cannot be of benefit to anybody other than the market makers them-

selves. Such practices emanate directly from an unregulated market, and conflicts of interest arise from pre-issue promoter participation; duality of pricing; and inadequate or inaccurate information and assumptions.

It is not enough for prospectuses simply to comply with the Companies Acts. As can be seen from the development of the USM, the best practices only develop under the guidance of a regulatory body. For example, where a fully researched project exists but a company has not traded, it is reasonable to give potential investors an illustration of what the profits might be at some time in the future, given certain reasonable assumptions.

Prospectuses containing such

projections which are clearly not forecasts but are purely illustrative have been issued in the past, with both USM entry and with raising money under the Business Expansion Scheme.

However, where a business has traded for a considerable period it has been well established that a prospectus will either raise money on the basis of profits achieved or on profits forecast. The rules for forecasts within the City among sponsors of the City are clearly laid down and understood.

The latest trick on the OTC market is the company with a five-year trading record, with no fundamental change to the business and no forecast of profit but with a projection for the current year of profits increased by more than 100 per cent and assumptions so clearly difficult to justify that the document even states a risk that one or more of the assumptions may prove to be wrong.

This can only be seen as a hype to procure investment from less sophisticated investors who may not appreciate the full implications. That such practice would not obtain Stock Exchange approval, illustrates the benefit of a regulated market.

All this does not imply there are no good, responsible market makers operating in the OTC who are thorough in their investigation of the businesses of potential client companies and who contract directors of such companies to comply with acceptable codes of conduct.

By far the greatest number of operators in the market are not providing a service to companies suitable for public investment or to potential investors, other than perhaps as a pure gambling market.

But they provide an extremely valuable service to themselves to the exclusion of most other considerations.

If client companies are suitable for sensible investment they are probably better served by institutions operating in the venture capital and development capital markets. The terms would be no worse than those obtained in the majority of cases from the market makers in the OTC.

A company should consider the OTC only if there is some pressing need to have a market in the shares of a company that does not qualify or does not for some reason want to use the Stock Exchange market.

If the OTC is the only available source of funds, the company is unlikely to be suitable for investment, and stands a higher-than-acceptable risk of failing to achieve its trading and profit objectives.

The OTC should perform a valuable function as part of the capital-raising markets, but until the market is regulated it will not do so. A code of conduct and a small staff to vet and approve prospectuses before they are issued and to monitor practices would be quite sufficient to overcome the worst of the bad practices. Such a supervisory function would not be very elaborate or costly, but the DTI can institute that function effectively.

The author is managing director of the Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation.

Base
Lending
Rates

ABN Bank	10 1/2 %
Adam & Company	10 1/2 %
Barclays	10 1/2 %
BCCI	10 1/2 %
Citibank Savings	11 1/2 %
Consolidated Citi	10 1/2 %
Continental Trust	10 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co.	10 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2 %
Midland Bank	10 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	10 1/2 %
TSB	10 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 1/2 %
Chibank NA	10 1/2 %

* Mortgage Base Rate.
† 7 day deposits on sums of over £10,000, 70% £10,000 up to £50,000, 75% £50,000 and over, 95%.

APPOINTMENTS

County Bank
names new
directors

County Bank: Mr David Boardman and Mr Simon Purser have been made executive directors. Mr John Watson has become a non-executive director.

British Ever Ready: Mr Bob Nevitt has been made managing director of Ever Ready Limited. Mr Peter Bonner has been promoted to marketing director of British Ever Ready.

The British Institute of Management: Sir Peter Parker has become chairman. Sony (UK): Mr Bill Fulton, managing director, has been appointed to the chairmanship (non-executive). Mr Noku Watanabe becomes Sony's new United Kingdom managing director.

Hartwell's Group: Mr C. L. Alderman and Mr J. T. Must have joined the board. Prudential Portfolio Managers: Mr David Hanson has become the company's first director of administration. Succeeding him as PPM's director of international securities will be Mr John Sheariff.

Nationwide Building Society: Mr Michael Haines has joined the board.

Rediffusion: Mr Christopher C. Thornton has become a director.

Shrewsbury Tool and Die Co.: Mr Brian Hinkins has become managing director.

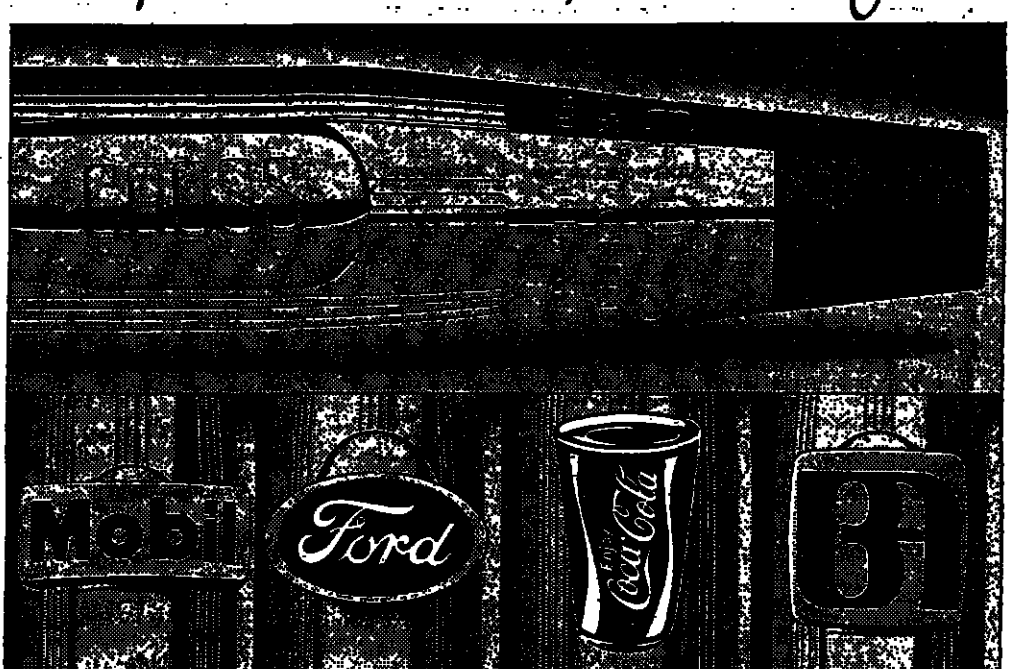
M&G Group: Mr Richard Cockerell has become a director with responsibility for M&G's life assurance and pensions operations. Mr C. M. O'Brien has joined the board of M&G Assurance Group as a non-executive director.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells: Mr John Belton has been appointed director in charge of the United Kingdom Hi-Tech group.

National Economic Research Associates-Consulting Economists: Mr Peter F. Hazell has been made the United Kingdom director.

Charles Cain & Co.: Mr Christopher Playle-Mitchell has been appointed managing director. Mr Charlie A. Cain continues as chairman.

When Fortune Magazine chose the ten best made products in the world, this was one of them.



After all, it does take 150 operations to build, check and approve just one Cross pen. Not to mention the 40 years it took to achieve the unique Cross look. No wonder you'll find the names of so many successful companies on Cross pens. Because there's no other business gift which compliments the recipient so stylishly. Or which does your company so much lasting credit. Available in finishes from satin black to hallmarked silver, and rolled gold to 18 karat gold, Cross pens begin at around £7. They accept engravings, and can carry logos and emblems in up to six colours. Find out more by clipping the coupon.

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Tel: 0582-422793. Please send me full details of the Cross range of writing instruments, and the Cross business gifts service.

NAME _____ POSITION _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____

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SINCE 1846

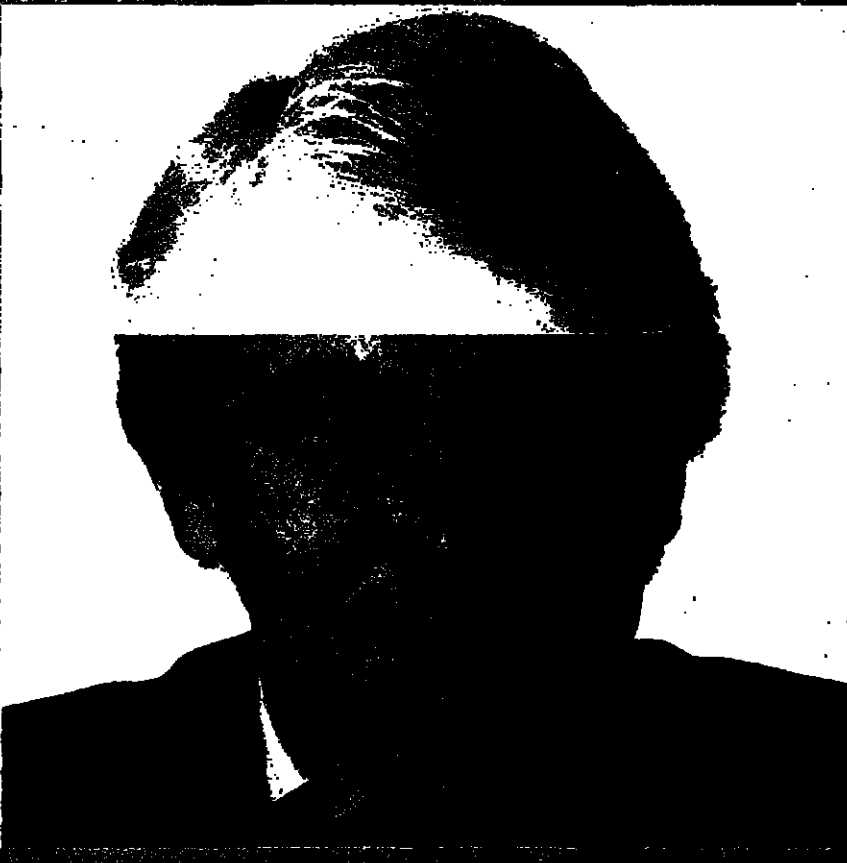
Along the
M4, for your
incentives

The highest level of government incentives on the UK mainland are available here in the county of Mid Glamorgan. Cash grants, cheap loans, rent free periods in modern advance factories, training and relocation assistance, are some of the incentives available. For further details return this coupon to the Industrial Development Unit, Mid Glamorgan County Council, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3LG or phone 0222-280333 extension 143 and ask about the closest 'Special Development Area' to London, on the M4.

Name _____ Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Telephone _____
Type of business _____

Mid Glamorgan

GO FOR DYNAMIC GREY MATTER



The human brain contains an estimated 10,000 million brain cells. Rhone-Poulenc employs 81,000 people. That adds up to a lot of brain cells. Dynamic brain cells. At Rhone-Poulenc we - and our brain cells - specialize in harnessing our dynamism and putting it at your service.

OUR DYNAMISM IS CONTAGIOUS

A few years ago, a major British textile company planned an important expansion. It was relying on the increasing use of one of our specialist fibres. At the same time a new within Rhone-Poulenc Fibres put a question mark against the future of that product. A dynamic answer was needed. Rhone-Poulenc (UK) Ltd supplied it. Its close involvement with both sides ensured that the fibre was a perfect fit. Customer and producer. And as we keep demonstrating, we have the right kind of grey matter. The dynamic kind.



THE CREATIVE CHEMICAL COMPANY WORLDWIDE

This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of the Stock Exchange in London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the issue of £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012 (the "Stock") by the Kingdom of Sweden (the "Kingdom"). The Kingdom has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. The Kingdom accepts responsibility accordingly.

Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange in London for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List for quotation in the Gilt-edged market.

The Stock will be available either in registered form, transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny, or at the option of the holder, in bearer form, represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000. Stock in registered form may be exchanged for bearer bonds and vice versa at any time after 17 April, 1985. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. Certificates in respect of Stock in registered form and bearer bonds in respect of Stock in bearer form will be available on 17 April, 1985 provided the balance of the moneys payable has been duly paid.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1984 AND WILL CLOSE LATER THE SAME DAY.



Kingdom of Sweden

Issue on a yield basis of

£100,000,000 Loan Stock 2012

Payable as to £20 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price not later than 27 March, 1985 with interest payable half yearly on 15 January and 15 July.

The issue has been underwritten by

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

County Bank Limited

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

Each application for Stock must be made in the form of the application form provided herewith and must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11 October, 1984 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in Respect of Applications" below.

Applications for Stock must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiples
£100 to £20,000	£100
£20,001 to £200,000	£200
£200,001 to £1,000,000	£1,000
£1,000,001 or greater	£25,000

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application without interest and, if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be so returned without interest. Pending subscription or return such amounts paid will be held in a separate account.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, will announce the basis of allotment by 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 12 October, 1984. It is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on that day. Acceptances of applications for Stock will be conditional upon, inter alia, the Council of the Stock Exchange admitting the Stock to the Official List on or before Wednesday, 17 October, 1984. No applications for Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for Stock will become valid, if the Underwriters exercise their right to terminate the Underwriting Agreement if the conditions are not fulfilled (see "General Information - Underwriting Arrangements" below).

TERMS OF PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS

Each application, unless made by a recognised Bank or Stockbroker taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a cheque made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Sweden Loan", representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

The alternative method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers who irrevocably undertake in the application forms lodged by them to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD, for credit to the account designated "Sweden Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 the amount of the nominal amount of Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, reserves the right to instruct National Westminster Bank PLC to retain the relevant allotment letters and to delay the return of surplus application moneys if any pending clearance of applicants' remittance.

The balance of the amount payable on any Stock allotted must be paid so as to be cleared on or before 27 March, 1985. Such balance may be paid in advance of its due date but no discount will be allowed or interest paid on such balance for any period prior to 27 March, 1985. Failure to pay such balance when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of two per cent. above the Base Rate from time to time of National Westminster Bank PLC may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. The Kingdom further reserves the right, in default of payment of such balance, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised Bank or Stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979 and any firm of stockbrokers which is a member of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and such other banks or brokers as Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Kingdom, shall at its absolute discretion agree for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque or banker's payment for £10,000 or more drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London.

DELIVERY

Renounceable Allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 by first class post, to and at the risk of the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. on 25 March, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock in registered form and £10,000 nominal amount of Stock in bearer form.

Unless a duly renounceable allotment letter with the registration application form and the form of application for Stock in bearer form duly completed is received by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD on or before 27 March, 1985 the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, provided it is fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Stock in registered form will be transferable only by instrument of transfer.

Allotment letters will provide for Stockholders to elect to take delivery of Stock in bearer rather than registered form. Stock in bearer form will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000.

Each Stockholder who elects in the allotment letter to receive bearer bonds may elect to receive them in one of the three following ways:

- by collection from the offices of National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EL;
- by post at the risk of the applicant: National Westminster Bank PLC will insure any package delivered for an address in the United Kingdom provided a cheque payable to National Westminster Bank PLC is enclosed with the allotment letter made out for £5 per £10,000 nominal amount of bearer bonds to be sent (minimum payment £5), insurance rates for other countries will be quoted on request; or
- by delivery to an existing account with the Euro-clear Operations Centre or CEDEL S.A.

Bearer bonds are expected to be available for delivery on and after 17 April, 1985. Stock certificates in respect of Stock in registered form will be despatched to the registered holders in the case of joint holders to the first named at their registered addresses by National Westminster Bank PLC on 17 April, 1985. After such date the relevant allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose. No Stock certificate will be issued and no bearer bond will be delivered unless the Stock to be represented thereby is fully paid.

DETERMINATION OF RATE OF INTEREST AND ISSUE PRICE

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield determined on the basis described below (the "Issue Yield").

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1.35 per cent. and the gross redemption yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 5/1000 being rounded upwards), on 15 January 1985. Treasury Stock 2004-06 at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 10 October, 1984. The price of such Treasury Stock will be the price determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market. The gross redemption yield will be expressed

as a percentage and will be calculated on the basis indicated by the Joint Index and Classification Committee of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries as reported in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1978, page 18.

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock will be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be an integral multiple of 1/4 per cent. and will be consistent with an issue price as near as possible to £22 per cent. The issue price will also be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 5/1000 being rounded upwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest and issue price will be published in the Financial Times on Thursday, 11 October, 1984.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STOCK

The issue of the Stock was authorised by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Riksgäldskontoret (the Swedish National Debt Office) representing the Kingdom, passed on 4 October, 1984 and will be constituted by a Deed Poll to be entered into by the Kingdom. The following is a summary of, and is subject to, the detailed provisions of the Deed Poll, copies of which will be available for inspection at the offices of the Registrar and the paying agents referred to below.

Status

The Stock will be a direct, unconditional and general obligation of the Kingdom and the full faith and credit of the Kingdom will be pledged for the due and punctual payment of the principal and interest in respect of the Stock and for the performance of all obligations of the Kingdom with respect thereto. The stock will rank pari passu with all other unsecured indebtedness (as that term is defined in the Deed Poll) of the Kingdom from time to time outstanding.

Form

The Stock will be available either in registered form ("Registered Stock") or in bearer form ("Bearer Stock"). On or after 17 April, 1985 and subject to the provisions hereinafter provided, Registered Stock may be exchanged in nominal amounts of £10,000 or integral multiples thereof for Stock in bearer form and Bearer Stock may be exchanged for Registered Stock. Bearer Stock will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £10,000 each (the "Bearer Bonds").

All applications for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds and vice versa shall be made by the holders of Registered Stock or Bearer Bonds, as the case may be, lodging an application for exchange, duly completed, in accordance with the instructions thereon, at the office of the Exchange Agent referred to below and will be irrevocable.

The initial Exchange Agent and the initial Registrar is National Westminster Bank PLC at Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EL and Registrar's Department, P.O. Box 82, 37 Broad Street, Bristol BS99 7NH respectively.

The Registered Stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny by an instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 of Great Britain applied. The Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Interest

The Stock will bear interest from 17 October, 1984 at a rate per annum to be determined in accordance with the "Issue Yield" and will be payable, where applicable, United Kingdom income tax by equal half yearly instalments on 15 January and 15 July (the "Interest Payment Dates") in each year except that the first payment of interest in respect of the period from 17 October, 1984 to 15 July, 1985 will be made on 15 July, 1985 and will be calculated on the amount for the time being paid up on the Stock and on the basis of the number of days elapsed and a 365 day year. In respect of repayments of principal and of payments of interest on Bearer Bonds, the Kingdom will also be liable to pay interest on London and in at least one country in Europe other than the United Kingdom.

Redemption

The Kingdom will redeem the Stock at par on 15 July, 2012. The Kingdom may at any time purchase Stock in the open market at any price or by private agreement at a price (exclusive of accrued interest and expenses) not exceeding 115 per cent. of the middle market quotation of the Stock on The Stock Exchange in London for, failing such quotation, on such other stock exchange or securities market on which the Stock is listed for the time being at the close of business on the last business day before the date of purchase, but not otherwise. The Kingdom will be entitled to hold and deal with Stock purchased in accordance with the terms of this paragraph and such Stock may be cancelled or not as the Kingdom thinks fit.

Modification of Rights

The conditions of the Stock, the provisions of the Deed Poll and the rights of the Stockholders are subject to modification by Extraordinary Resolution of the Stockholders as provided in the Deed Poll.

Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England except with respect to their authorisation and execution by and on behalf of the Kingdom and any other matters required to be governed by the laws of the Kingdom. The Kingdom will irrevocably agree that any proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Stock may be brought in the English courts or in any competent court in the Kingdom and will submit to the jurisdiction of, and, to the extent that it is legally able to do so, will waive irrevocably any immunity to which it might otherwise be entitled in proceedings brought in, each such court.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to be received by the Kingdom from the issue of the Stock will initially be added to the Kingdom's foreign exchange reserves with the Sveriges Riksbank (the Swedish Central Bank) and the kronor equivalent will be credited to Riksgäldskontoret.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALING

The Stock in both registered and bearer form will be dealt in on The Stock Exchange in London in the Gilt-edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction. Under current market practice, the price of the Stock will be quoted inclusive of accrued interest until the Stock has five years or less to run until final maturity. It is expected that dealings on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 12 October, 1984 for deferred settlement on Thursday, 18 October, 1984.

UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

In the case of interest payable in respect of Registered Stock, United Kingdom income tax will be deducted from each payment except that, under current law and inland Revenue practice, payments will be made gross to persons whose registered addresses (and, if different, the addresses to which the payment is to be sent) are outside the United Kingdom provided that (i) the payments are made direct to an address abroad other than to a branch of a United Kingdom company, and (ii) the Registrar does not recognise that registered holder as a person in the United Kingdom and does not recognise that person as being made to or for the account of such a person. Persons who are not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom may apply, by sending a claim form A3 to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends, for exemption from United Kingdom income tax on grounds of non-residence.

In the case of interest payable in respect of Bearer Stock through a paying agent in the United Kingdom, United Kingdom income tax will be deducted from each payment in the absence of an affidavit to the effect that the beneficial owner of the Bearer Stock is not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom. Stockholders who are liable to United Kingdom tax on capital gains should note that the Finance Act 1984 exempts from tax capital gains on Stock provided the Stock is held by them for more than one year.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Underwriting Arrangements

By an Underwriting Agreement dated 8 October, 1984, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., Baring Brothers & Co. Limited, County Bank Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited and J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited (the "Underwriters") have agreed with the Kingdom to underwrite the issue of the Stock. The Underwriting Agreement is subject to certain conditions and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Underwriters, may terminate the Underwriting Agreement if such conditions are not fulfilled. If the Underwriting Agreement is so terminated, no applications for the Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for the Stock will become void.

The Kingdom has agreed to pay to the Underwriters commissions aggregating 125p per £100 of Stock for their services as managers and underwriters of the issue out of which will be paid commissions to the brokers to the issue, Hoare Govett Limited, W. Greenwell & Co. and Rowe & Pitman, and certain other persons who have accepted sub-underwriting participations in respect of the issue of the Stock. The Kingdom will also pay brokerage of 12 1/2 p per £100 of Stock to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications on forms bearing their stamp; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotment which arises out of an underwriting commitment. The total expenses of the issue (including the above-mentioned commissions but excluding brokerage) are estimated to amount to about £1,325,000 and are payable by the Kingdom.

General

Application will be made to Euro-clear Operations Centre and CEDEL S.A. for the Bearer Bonds to be accepted for clearance.

Under present legislation both Registered Stock and Bearer Bonds are transferable free from United Kingdom Stamp Duty.

The Stock is not an investment falling within the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

APPLICATION FORM

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 11 October, 1984 and will close later the same day. This form must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD.

Kingdom of Sweden

ISSUE ON A YIELD BASIS OF £100,000,000 LOAN STOCK 2012

Payable as follows: On application: £20 per cent. of the nominal amount.

On or before 27 March, 1985: the balance of the issue price.

To Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of the Kingdom of Sweden:

In accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 9 October, 1984, I/we apply as below. I/we undertake to accept the amount of Stock applied for or any less amount that may be allotted in respect of this application and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Nominal amount of the Stock applied for	Amount enclosed at £20 per cent. of the nominal amount applied for
£	£

Note: Applications must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiples
£100 - £20,000	£100
£20,001 - £200,000	£200
£200,001 - £1,000,000	£1,000
£1,000,001 or greater	£25,000

I/we enclose a cheque drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Sweden Loan" representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. I/we understand that this application shall be irrevocable. I/we understand that completion and delivery of this Application Form accompanied by my/our cheque constitutes a representation that the same will be honoured on first presentation. I/we hereby undertake to pay the balance payable on the Stock by 27 March, 1985 on any allotment made to me/us in respect of this application and I/we understand that failure to pay such balance by the due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. I/we acknowledge that any allotment letter and (if appropriate) remittance for any application moneys returnable to me/us is (are) liable to be held pending clearance of such cheque.

I/we hereby request that any Stock allotted to me/us

Box A
Be endorsed by an allotment letter and delivered to me/us by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address stated below.

Box B (For persons with a Euro-clear account only)
Be endorsed by a Global allotment letter addressed to Euro-clear Operations Centre and delivered to me/us by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address stated below.

Date: October 1984

(1) Usual Signature

For names
Surname
(also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full

(3) Usual Signature

For names
Surname
(also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF PAYMENT

(This method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers as described in the Prospectus.)
We hereby irrevocably undertake to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD for credit to the account designated "Sweden Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 October, 1984 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £20 per cent. for the Stock allotted to the person(s) named above in respect of this application.

Authorised Signature

Joint Applicants (if any):

In the case of joint applicants, all must sign and in the case of a corporation, the form must be signed under hand by an authorised official who should state his capacity.

(2) Usual Signature

For names
Surname
(also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full

(4) Usual Signature

For names
Surname
(also state designation Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title)
Address in full

Name of bank or broker

Address in full

Date

Stamp of bank or broker claiming brokerage (if any)	A.L. No.	Stock allotted

Riksgäldskontoret

(the Swedish National Debt Office)
Jakobsgatan 20
P.O. Box 15 306
S-103 26 Stockholm

Receiving Bank

National Westminster Bank PLC
New Issues Department
P.O. Box 73
2 Princes Street
London EC2P 2BD

Registrar and Transfer Office

National Westminster Bank PLC
Registrar's Department
P.O. Box 82
37 Broad Street
Bristol BS99 7NH

Principal Paying Agent and Exchange Agent

National Westminster Bank PLC
Stock Office Services
20 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1EL

Paying Agents

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
35 Avenue des Arts
B-1040 Brussels
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
43 Boulevard Royal
P.O. Box 1108
Luxembourg

Legal Advisers to the Underwriters

Slaughter and May
35 Basinghall Street
London EC2V 5DB
Advokatfirma Sodermark
Birger Jarlsgatan 15
S-111 45 Stockholm

Legal Advisers to the Kingdom

Norton, Rose, Bateman & Roche
Kempson House
Canomile Street
London EC3A 7AN

Brokers

Hoare Govett Limited
319-325 High Holborn
London WC1V 7PB
and
The Stock Exchange in London

W. Greenwell & Co.

Rowe & Pitman
Broad Street
London EC4M 8EL
and
The Stock Exchange in London

Rowe & Pitman

City Gate House
38-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA
and
The Stock Exchange in London

Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB during normal business hours until 24 October, 1984:—

- a draft, subject to modification, of the Deed Poll referred to above;
- page 16 of the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1978; and
- certified translations of extracts from the following Statutes pursuant to which the Stock is to be issued: the Constitution Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 1932: 949) and the Act on the Swedish National Debt Office promulgated on 16 December, 1982 (Swedish Code of Statutes 1982: 1158).

Additional Copies

Copies of the Prospectus and application form may be obtained from the brokers to the issue at the addresses shown above and from:—

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
New Issues Department, 21 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HS

National Westminster Bank PLC

New Issues Department, P.O. Box 73,
2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD

208 Piccadilly, London W1A 2DG

80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3JZ

14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow G2 4AD

Dunlop's Ulterior Motive to stay one step ahead

By Mandarini

John Dunlop's stable is really beginning to reap a rich autumn harvest now that the rains have eased the going and I anticipate the Arundel trainer taking the honours at Brighton today with two winners, Ulterior Motive (2.45) and Silent Treat (3.45).

After three place efforts, Ulterior Motive turned what looked to be a competitive nursery at Sandown last month into a procession, drawing clear in the final furlong to beat Addenbrooks by eight lengths.

This syndicate-owned filly, by Pyramus, has been clearly improving fast, and although she now has to carry an 8lb penalty for her Sandown success, she is napped to stay one step ahead of the handicapper in today's Brightonstone Nursery.

Newmarket could make a strong impression on this race with Harry Thompson's Shuroog, an impressive 2-year-old, Golden Beau and Aveo, a 2-year-old, heading their contingent, but I am content to rely on Ulterior Motive.

Her stable companion, Silent Treat, who contests the Somerby Maiden Stakes, shaped promisingly at Leicester last month to finish a close-up

fourth behind Carillon. Shaikh Mohammed's American-bred colt has plenty of scope for improvement and is preferred to Mick Ryan's Miss Aggro.

That talented amateur rider Yvonne Haynes for the Brook Bond Amateur Riders' Championship at Haydock on Saturday and in the process earned himself a new car as a prize should be celebrating again after the Southdown Stakes, in which he has an obvious chance of victory on Mark Prescott's marvellously consistent performer, Misty Halo.

At Newcastle, Michael Stoute has the likely favourite for the Princess Maiden Stakes in Shadizza, who was beaten by a short head at Beverley last time out. However, it may pay to take a chance with Guy Harwood's Westray, who has been given plenty of time to furnish after a promising third behind his stable companion, St Hilario, at Newmarket back in June.

There are strong possibilities of a Pulborough double with Kingside in the first division of the Polwarth Maiden Stakes. The Edder reported that the colt never recovered from last draw when he partnered him at Goodwood in Great Northern's race.

Also at the Gosforth Park fixture, Captain Becher is worth another chance to break his duck at the Newcastle University Turf Club Stakes.

Dick Hern should be the trainer to follow at Wolverhampton, where he has high hopes of landing both divisions of the Bushbury Maiden Stakes with Elder and Velvet Pigeon.

Starkey scores

Greville Starkey, who has lost about six weeks this season through injury, keeps his style and returned from his latest break to make virtually all the running on Tour d'Or in the 2-year-old stakes at Sandown last month. It was the 55th winner of the season for Starkey, a quite respectable score in the circumstances.

Two of the who was completing a treble from only three starts, was 2-1 on favourite, but had to battle before shaking off Sheer Cliff and passing the post length and a half clear. Starkey said: "Tour d'Or, only had the one pace, but he's a nice horse and appreciated today's mile, and the better ground."

Record Artaius filly joins the rejects

By Simon O'Loughlin

The Newmarket Highflyer Yearling Sales predictably flew high again last week with a flurry of new European records and, as is becoming normal at these days, not a little headline-making controversy.

Over the weekend it emerged that not one but two of the star yearlings sold had subsequently been rejected by the vets for problems.

On the final day of the sale, the European record-priced Artaius filly had been found to have symptoms of whistling and roaring, and in addition had a large hemiplegia. It was reported that the 22,000 guinea Mummery's Pet, sent over from the United States by Spendthrift Farm, was also found to be suffering from a large hemiplegia. The buyer had been Khaled Abdullah's agent, James Delahouke.

Artaius, the auctioneer, was less than astute on certain occasions last year, last week, however, it not only did the right thing, but did it openly. As prices spiralled, buyers inevitably became more particular and Tattersall's have tightened up their conditions of sale, such as the section on large hemiplegia.

The Artaius, at Airle Stud in Luccan, County Dublin, yesterday morning instead of a cheque for £1.6m. The stud owner, Sir Rogers, said that the filly will be re-examined in a few weeks time and she still hoped to come to some arrangement with the Robert Sangster team, who originally bought her.

The two rejected yearlings accounted for more than 5 per cent

ICE HOCKEY Every cloud nine has a sombre lining

By Robert Pryce

After starting the season with three consecutive defeats, Peterborough Pirates could have sunk in despair. Right now, though, they are "all on Cloud Nine", according to Mike Andrews, their second-line wing, after all but wrecking Streatham's Redskins' hopes of retaining the English Hockey Cup at the Autumn Cup, now sponsored by Bluecoil.

Three power-play goals in the space of 48 seconds late in the last period transformed a one-goal deficit into an unassailable lead and carried Peterborough to a 3-2 win and the upset of the season of the season.

Streatham team could not get out of the rink soon enough. One of their players, Chris Leggett, was shown and changed before the end of the second period. Every Cloud Nine has a sombre lining.

The damage was done by Pirates' re-launched power-play line and, in particular, John Lawless, the little Canadian sniper, who scored four goals and had a hand in all five of the rest. "Lawless was allowed to do what he wanted", Tony Goldstone, Streatham's England winger admitted afterwards.

Lawless's first goal, 17 seconds into the second period, came from a perfect pass by Leggett, who unfortunately was playing for Streatham. The young wing was so upset he left the game and now faces the club's disciplinary action.

Dundee face Mearns and a 10-1 deficit tomorrow, the second leg of their European Cup tie without Roch Boob, their Canadian left-winger. Boob scored the first two goals in their 10-4 win over Whitley Bay Warriors before tearing knee ligaments. The remainder of Tom Stewart, the manager, reports that Roy Hailon "got more injuries than General Hospital".

WOLVERHAMPTON

GOING: Good to soft
Draw: No advantage
2.0 BUSHURY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div 1: 21.17; 1m 20) (20 runners)

1. 0000 HIGH REEF (B) 11-10 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 GREEN GYPPY W 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 COUNTRY (B) 11-10 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Wolverhampton selections

By Mandarini

2.0 Eider, 2.30 Green Gypsy, 3.0 Melodious Miss, 3.30 Will George, 4.0 Velvet Pigeon, 4.30 Playtex.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Brillicious, 2.30 Bombard, 3.0 Chase Paperchase, 3.30 Trinalia, 4.0 Gumdreda, 4.30 Thespian.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.0 Velvet Pigeon.

2.30 FINAL FLING SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £745; 1m 40) (13)

1. 0000 HIGH REEF (B) 11-10 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 GREEN GYPPY W 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 COUNTRY (B) 11-10 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

3.0 STAFFORDSHIRE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,965; 5f) (20)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

DEVON & EXETER

GOING: good
2.00 SACCONI & SPEED NOVICE HURDLE (£726; 2m 15) (15 runners)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Devon selections

By Mandarini

2.0 Sutton Prince, 3.0 Major Anthony, 3.30 Filly Dancer, 4.0 B.J. Moon, 4.00 Cobby Express, 4.30 Kitey.

2.30 ST AUUSTELL BREWERY NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: £740 2m 10) (18)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Wolverhampton

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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7. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Bath results

2.00 (1m 20) 1. HOUSE WINTER (J. Giddens) 11-10 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 GREEN GYPPY W 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 COUNTRY (B) 11-10 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Brighton

GOING: soft
Draw: 5, 6f low numbers best
1.45 SOMPTING MAIDEN STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o: 21.17; 6f) (16 runners)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Brighton selections

By Mandarini

1.45 Private Joy, 2.15 Water Girl, 2.45 Ulterior Motive, 3.15 The Lady, 3.45 Silent Treat, 4.15 Misty Halo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Dramatic, 2.15 Water Girl, 2.45 Shuroog, 3.15 Burgundy Star, 3.45 Miss Aggro, 4.15 Misty Halo.

2.15 SALTDEAN HANDICAP (£3,019; 1m 20) (19)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Edinburgh

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Boscombe OAK HANDICAP (£2,602; 7f) (17)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

3.30 BASS WEST OF ENGLAND JUVENILE NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (£555; 2m 10) (7)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

4.00 WHITBREAD WEST COUNTRY HANDICAP CHASE (£1,688; 3m 10) (8)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
6. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
7. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
8. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

ICE HOCKEY

GOING: soft
Draw: 5, 6f low numbers best
1.45 SOMPTING MAIDEN STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o: 21.17; 6f) (16 runners)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

Brighton selections

By Mandarini

1.45 Private Joy, 2.15 Water Girl, 2.45 Ulterior Motive, 3.15 The Lady, 3.45 Silent Treat, 4.15 Misty Halo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Dramatic, 2.15 Water Girl, 2.45 Shuroog, 3.15 Burgundy Star, 3.45 Miss Aggro, 4.15 Misty Halo.

2.15 SALTDEAN HANDICAP (£3,019; 1m 20) (19)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

4.15 SOUTHDOWN CHAMPIONSHIP AMATEUR RIDERS STAKES (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th) (15)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

4.15 NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY TURF CLUB STAKES (3-y-o: £1,546; 1m 10) (15)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

4.45 PRICES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £3,274; 1m) (18)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

4.45 PRICES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £3,274; 1m) (18)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

4.45 PRICES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £3,274; 1m) (18)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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4.45 PRICES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £3,274; 1m) (18)

1. 0000 AB DASH M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
2. 0000 BELLEFLORE M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
3. 0000 ROYALMA M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
4. 0000 HARMONY M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
5. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
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9. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10
10. 0000 LADY WOODWARD M 10-11 Jones 9-2 W Carson 10

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For booking until December 6.

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TOP PEOPLE
A New Comedy
Written & Directed by
JAMES HAMILTON

Dubai £470	Nairobi £380
Hong Kong £432	New York £218

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Today's television and radio programmes

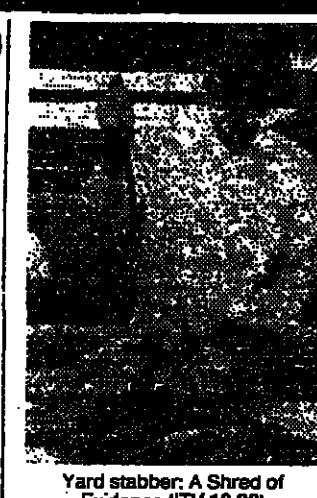
Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Celebrity AM**.
 6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.45; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; programme choice at 9.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; plus gardening hints from Alan Titchmarsh, cookery advice from Glynis Christian and Selina Scott's tour of the Western Isles.
 9.00 **Under Sail**. Tom Salmon narrates this tribute to Thames sailing barges (r).
 9.15 **Conservative Party Conference 1984**. Sir Robin Day and Donald Macdonald report on the opening session of the Conference in Brighton. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Iain Lauchlan (r). 10.50 **Conservative Party Conference 1984**.
 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One**. Journalist Michael Syrett, who has written a book about surviving unemployment, reviews the latest developments within the Youth Training Scheme. 1.45 **Keykey Cokey**.
 2.00 **Village School**. The first of three programmes about an experiment that saved Ebrington village school from closure.
 2.30 **Conservative Party Conference 1984**. The afternoon session at Brighton. 3.48 **Regional News** (not London).
 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Wayne Jackson. 4.10 **Wayback**. Cartoon series (r). 4.20 **Best Teacher**. Inter-school quiz competition.
 4.35 **Reinstate**. The first of a new series begins with the Maskers discovering a dragon in their cellar. 5.00 **John Craven's Newsround**.
 5.10 **Star Trek**. The USS Enterprise is powerless to help as Spock and a party from the planet Enterprise are attacked by the giant inhabitants of the planet Taurus II (r). 5.58 **Weather**.
 6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
 6.30 **London Plus**.
 6.55 **Pop Quiz**. Phil Collins, Elvis Costello and Huey Lewis challenge Midge Ure, Nick Lowe and John Martyn to a test of pop music knowledge.
 7.30 **The Lenny Henry Show**. Comedy series including, this week, Paul Gambaccini, Nigel Planer and Debby Bishop.
 8.00 **The Invisible Man**. The sixth and final episode of the dramatization of H. G. Wells's classic tale and Kemp. Realising that Griffin has been sent mad by his suffering, informs the police of his whereabouts (Cee-fax).
 8.30 **Barflies**. The first episode in the repeat series of domestic comedies by Carla Lane, and Ben is reunited with an old flame (Cee-fax).
 9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville.
 9.25 **SOE: Grease-Entertainment**. The story of the force's first success in occupied Belgium - the destruction of the railway viaduct across the Gorgopotamos River.
 10.25 **Sink or Swim**. Comedy series about two brothers and a girlfriend, tonight on a clothing expedition (r).
 10.55 **Clare Rayner's Casebook**. In this first of a new series the agony aunt takes to three transvestites.
 11.18 **News headlines**.
 11.20 **Late Night in Concert**. Aswad perform at the Montreux Jazz Festival.
 11.50 **Weather**.

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.30 and 9.00; the day's anniversaries at 8.51; consumer affairs at 7.14 and 8.43; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop music at 7.54 video report at 8.34; cooking at 9.06. The guests include Bobby Robson.
 10.00 **ITV/LONDON**.
 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools: Pumphouse** for misbehaving. 10.04 **How the show is produced**. 11.02 **Learning to read with Basil Brush**. 11.15 **A visit to a supermarket and a covered shopping precinct**. 11.32 **A little girl's first day at school**. 11.48 **The work of librarians**.
 12.00 **Thomas and Tank Engine and Friends**. Ringo Starr reads two of the five Andy's stories. 12.10 **Rainbow**. Learning with the help of puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivan**.
 1.00 **News at One**. 1.20 **Thames News**. 1.30 **Shine On Harvey Moon**. A day at the seaside almost ends in tragedy for Harvey and son Stanley (r).
 2.30 **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy chats another topical discussion between guests and an invited audience. 3.00 **The High Road**. Drama serial about the residents of a Scottish highland estate. 3.25 **Thames news headlines**. 3.30 **The Young Doctors**.
 4.00 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends**. Repeat of the programme shown on Sat. 4.15 **Tower**. 4.20 **On Safari** with Christopher Biggins and guests Faith Brown and Harry Brown. 4.45 **Adventure** and John Blashford and six young explorers reach Kamandou in the last stage of their adventure.
 5.15 **Emmerdale Farm**. On the day before his court appearance Tom gets into trouble at the Woodcock.
 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**.
 6.20 **Helpi Vi Taylor** Gee with what can be claimed in the way of Maternity Benefits.
 6.30 **Crossroads**. J. Henry Pollard receives a confession from Miranda.
 6.55 **Reporting London**. A special edition that covers the growing menace of heroin addiction in the capital - an addiction that is reaching epidemic proportions. A studio discussion includes representatives from the police, education authorities, medicine and the pop world as well as an Irish MP who explains how in Dublin the community is turning on the pushers.
 7.30 **Give Us a Clue**. Celebrity trivia game presented by Michael Parkinson. Lord Blair is asked and abetted by Michael Bentine, Jimmy Cricket and Steve Davis. Una Stubbs supports from Debbie Arnold, Anneke Rice and Tracey Ullman.
 8.00 **Film: Any Which Way You Can** (1980) starring Clint Eastwood and Sondra Locke. Comedy drama about the truck driving bare knuckle lighter Phil Beedow who is seen as a potential money spinner by shady gambler James Beekman (Harry Guardino). Directed by Buddy Van Horn.
 10.00 **News at Ten**.
 10.30 **A Shred of Evidence**. A documentary about the work of Scotland Yard's forensic scientists (Oracle's Free Choice).
 11.30 **Legmen**. A student of journalism disappears after investigating a scandal about a boxer banned from the ring for health reasons.
 12.25 **Night Thoughts**.



Yard stabber: A Shred of Evidence (TV 10.30)

● **A SHRED OF EVIDENCE** (TV 10.30pm). Thames Television's documentary about the Yard's forensic science experts, begins with most other criminal investigation films leave off. What I mean by that is that clues like fingerprints are mentioned only once, and then only in passing. Liz Neeson's gripping film puts out all the forensic science and spares us nothing in the process. I warn you: you will need a strong stomach to continue sitting through some of the nastier and bloodier sequences in the pathology laboratory and at the scene of the crime. Long before the end, we are wishing I could view it all with the calm of the forensic pathologist who, in interview, makes the distinction between the shocked bystander who views a body vicariously and the forensic specialist like himself who busies

himself with his well-defined function and so insulates himself against the full horror. Two of tonight's case histories, examined in detail, were so widely publicized at the time that it would seem there could not be anything new to say about them. A Shred of Evidence graphically disposes of that theory. We are invited to examine the full ghastliness of the murder of the actor Peter Arne and the way it was eventually linked to the discovery of his killer's body in the Thames. And, for the first time, there is a step-by-step sifting of the evidence that established how Woman Police-constable Yvonne Fletcher met her death at the start of the Libyan embassy siege in London.

● **YES MINISTER** is back (Radio 4,

12.27pm) and very welcome it is too because scripted radio comedy is now at its lowest ebb for years. These further pages from the annals of the Ministry for Administrative Affairs concern a new hospital with 1,000 empty beds and a staff of 500. Once again, we must applaud the ingenuity displayed by scriptwriters Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn in throwing a bridge between the hospital crisis and the plight of 1,000 Cuban refugees. It is not this, however, that constitutes Messrs Jay's and Lynn's most notable achievement which, as in the past, proves to be the devastatingly logical resolution of a problem that only the face of it would appear to defy logical resolution. The original triumvirate of polished actors survives in this new series.

Peter Davalle

Johnny Morris recalls his travels in the 1950s. 7.00 **News**. 7.20 **The Archers**. 7.30 **File on 4**. The proposal that unemployment can be solved by lowering wages is tested. 8.00 **Medicine Now**. Report on the health of the nation. 8.30 **The Living World**. Pink Pigeons and Golden Lions at Jersey Zoo. 9.00 **In Touch**. News, views and information for people with a visual handicap. 9.30 **Gammell's Gardens**. Professor Alan Gammell journeys through Britain visiting some of his favourite gardens. Today he visits the gardens of the Rev. Dr. G. Gammell, south of Scotland. 9.45 **Kaleidoscope**. Arts magazine. Includes comment on the film 'The Sea Horse' by D. Gammell. 10.00 **News**. 10.15 **A Book at Bedtime**. 'I Heard the Owl Call My Name' by Margaret Craven (2). Read by Garick Scott. 10.25 **Weather**. 10.30 **The World Tonight**. 11.15 **The Financial World Tonight**. 11.30 **Pageant of the Past**. Ann Kitch and her team of costumed actors. Tonight: Dr Johnson and Mr Boswell. 12.00 **News**. 12.27 **Shipping forecast**. VHF (available in England and S. Wales only). Radio 4 VHF is available on 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9, 11.0, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9, 12.0, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.9, 13.0, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 14.0, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.6, 14.7, 14.8, 14.9, 15.0, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 16.0, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 17.0, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 18.0, 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, 18.6, 18.7, 18.8, 18.9, 19.0, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.4, 19.5, 19.6, 19.7, 19.8, 19.9, 20.0, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 20.5, 20.6, 20.7, 20.8, 20.9, 21.0, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.5, 21.6, 21.7, 21.8, 21.9, 22.0, 22.1, 22.2, 22.3, 22.4, 22.5, 22.6, 22.7, 22.8, 22.9, 23.0, 23.1, 23.2, 23.3, 23.4, 23.5, 23.6, 23.7, 23.8, 23.9, 24.0, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.4, 24.5, 24.6, 24.7, 24.8, 24.9, 25.0, 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4, 25.5, 25.6, 25.7, 25.8, 25.9, 26.0, 26.1, 26.2, 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Jailed ship men must apologize

Thirty-seven Cammell Laird shipyard workers, jailed for continuing a sit-in in defiance of a court order, cannot expect any leniency unless they apologize for their contempt, an Appeal Court judge said yesterday.

Lord Justice Lawton was speaking at the opening of an appeal brought on behalf of the 37 by the Official Solicitor. The judge said: "You cannot really expect any leniency to be shown unless and until each and every one of these men signs a piece of paper apologizing for what has happened and expresses some regret."

Twenty-five of the men were arrested last Wednesday when they ended a 14-week occupation of Cammell Laird's Birkenhead yard by climbing down a £20m gas rig and surrendering to police and bailiffs.

Two days earlier, 12 men were arrested after they left the destroyer HMS Edinburgh which they had been occupying in the yard.

The protesters are serving 28 days in Walton Jail, Liverpool, for defying a judge's order to end the sit-in.

Mr John McDonnell, QC, told three appeal judges, headed by Lord Justice Lawton, that the Official Solicitor had taken up the workers' case as part of his duty to act for those who could not or would not protect their own legal interests.

Lord Justice Lawton, who had read written evidence about the occupation which was in protest against 600 compulsory redundancies at the yard, ordered the Official Solicitor, Mr David Venables, to arrange for prison probation officers to interview the men so the court can be told of their views on the hearing resumes today.

Meanwhile, wives of the jailed workers gave their husbands' colleagues a bitter reception as they started work yesterday for the first time in 14 weeks.

The wives were among about 150 pickets who gathered to chant and jeer as hundreds of the 1,100 men laid off during the sit-in returned to work.

Trade union leaders had called for a mass picket, but the 150, made up mainly of students, local unemployed people, miners and other outside groups, had little effect on men arriving for work.



WPC Tricia Bignold of the Metropolitan Police, and Javelin, with the mounted branch's new hat. Worn by both sexes, it will enable women police riders to attend football matches because it is reinforced. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Tory chairman challenges Runcie: 'confront truth'

Continued from page one

"There is no point in not facing the truth in the miners' strike, which is the basis of much of the argument which has taken place but the truth we have to confront is that if you keep open uneconomic pits you deny jobs to those who could otherwise have them, not only in the mines, but in the industries which depend on the coal and electricity produced."

Several Conservative MPs reacted with hostility to yesterday's remarks by Dr Runcie. He was called mindless, a muddled old man, naive and foolish, and accused of peddling "Scargillism" (Clifford Longley writes).

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, (Perth and Kinross), a former Solicitor General for Scotland, said the archbishop should have to "eat coal in public" as a penance. He said he understood the difficulty the archbishop has in finding the truth, a reference to Dr Runcie's remark in the interview that the

facts of situations, such as in the miners' dispute, were not easy for outsiders to discover. Dr Runcie should read the New Testament to see how Christ avoided making political judgments.

The archbishop should condemn the brutality of violence, threats and blackmail without which a huge majority of miners would be working and a huge majority of policemen would be at home," Mr Fairbairn said.

Mr Anthony Beaumont Dark (Birmingham, Selby Oak), said: "I don't believe these comments from the archbishop can only make a bad situation much worse." He said prelates lived in an entirely different world "from the rest of us", and that was why their churches remained empty.

Mr Terry Dicks (Hayes and Harlington), said the archbishop should preach Christianity instead of Scargillism, and maybe his churches would have more people sitting in them.

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton North), described the future of the Church of England as bleak as long as it was led by "muddled old men." Political disputes should be left to Parliament until the bishops had resolved their own differences about the Virgin Birth. The Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Jenkins, has been attacked for his interpretations of Christian doctrine, including the Virgin Birth.

Mr Edward Du Cann (Taunton), called the archbishop's remarks "naïve and foolish", adding: "I don't believe these comments from the archbishop can only make a bad situation much worse." He said prelates lived in an entirely different world "from the rest of us", and that was why their churches remained empty.

Mr Terry Dicks (Hayes and Harlington), said the archbishop should preach Christianity instead of Scargillism, and maybe his churches would have more people sitting in them.

State for Energy. He asked, of Mr Arthur Scargill, "Why does he get away with it?" and said that he did not believe the working class wanted a left-wing Bolshevik-type revolution.

"There would not be even a glimmer of a suggestion that they were, if many of them were not feeling themselves pushed into helplessness and hopelessness - and above all, that they were being ignored."

Mr Walker had released the text of his latest letter to the bishop on Saturday. Yesterday he did not join the chorus of Conservative criticism of the archbishop, saying only that "as a good Anglican" he would study Dr Runcie's words.

The archbishop refused to make any further comment yesterday, letting it be known through his chaplain, the Rev John Witheridge, that he "wanted his words to sink in" before saying more. He was keeping engagements in Bristol and the Bishop of Bristol, the Rt Rev

Dissidents urged to leave consulate

From Michael Hornsby Durban

Britain last night sharply stepped up pressure on the three South African anti-apartheid campaigners still sheltering in its consulate here to give themselves up to the police after the South African Supreme Court ruled yesterday that they could lawfully be detained without trial.

Mr Simon Davey, the consul, read out a message from the Foreign Office to the three men, Mr Archie Gumed, Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, strongly advising them to leave and telling them that their continued stay served no useful purpose.

But this is bound to increase criticism of the Government from those who feel it should have intervened more strongly. Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said last night that he would be seeking an explanation from the Foreign Office. Any pressure under the circumstances was "wholly unacceptable," he said.

Appeal plan, page 8

Letter from Paris Season of fear as la chasse begins

It is a brave man who tries to moddle with the Frenchman's assumed right to la chasse - one of the nation's favourite pastimes. As the game shooting season opened at the weekend in the northern half of the country, one man did try to pay for it with his life.

Cosimo Lipariti was sitting in his garden in the Var (in the south the season opens a month earlier) on Saturday afternoon, playing cards with three women friends, when he saw two hunters walking on the path. They had evidently ignored the sign at the entrance to his property declaring: "Here begins respect for life, love and nature."

In France, a person owning property of less than 50 acres may not prohibit hunters from coming on to his land, whatever his view on hunting in many areas. The man is automatically included in the communal hunting land. However, Mme Huguette Bourchardeau, Minister for the Environment, yesterday said the Government was considering changing the law.

A former French Legionnaire, M Lipariti had thrown away his guns after fighting in the Algerian war, and had sworn never to take any life, animal or human, again. He had since become a member of an anti-hunt association.

He asked the hunters to leave his property, explaining that it was anyway illegal to hunt within 150 yards of human habitation. But the hunters took umbrage at him, and made for his car. Before climbing in, one turned round and fired, hitting M Lipariti in the arm and stomach. He died soon after in hospital.

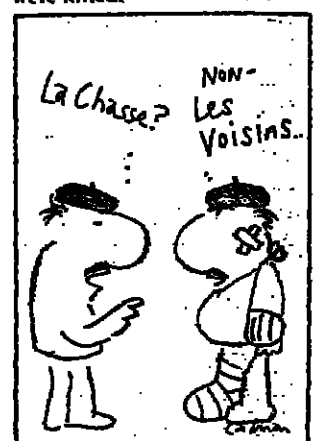
A rare case perhaps, but one that highlights the conflict of interest between France's two million licensed game hunters, most of whom are ordinary peasant farmers and blue-collar workers, and those who believe that killing animals for sport is cruel and wrong, or who simply enjoy going for a walk in the countryside.

It is often quite frightening walking in France at this time of year. Everywhere you go, you hear guns going off, or suddenly surprised by an armed man emerging from behind a bush.

Although there are notices indicating private shoots or shoots for the bigger animals

such as deer and boar, there is mostly no warning at all, and the huntsman seems to be free to go wherever he chooses. Sunday, far from being a day of rest from hunting, as it is in Britain, is one of the favourite days for la chasse. Evenings so that the faithful can still have the whole of Sunday free to pursue their sport, and they will often be accompanied by the local parish priest.

This time last year, a man was accidentally shot dead by hunters as he was out taking a Sunday walk with his wife and son. In 1982, the latest year for which figures are available, 30 people were killed, and 69 seriously injured in hunting accidents. At least that was an improvement on the situation five years earlier, when there were 234 accidents, in which 67 people were killed.



The vast majority of victims were hunters, not animal lovers, the national association for hunters assumed me yesterday.

Brigitte Bardot, the actress turned animal defender, said yesterday that France had been turned into a "dangerous battlefield", and called for a fundamental reform of game shooting. But such reform is unlikely in a country where the equivalent of nearly £500m is spent every year on the sport, and where the animal protection and environmental lobbies are particularly weak.

This year's game shooting is expected to be good, particularly of rabbits, hares, wood pigeon, deer and boar. About 70,000 wild boar, a similar number of roe deer, and about 10,000 red deer are killed each year in France.

Diana Geddes

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, visits the 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots in Kirkcubright, Lothian, 9.30.

Princess Margaret, as Grand President, St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, attends the St John Ambulance County Presidents' Conference, Grosvenor Crescent, SW1, 11.55.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus, attends the association's annual ball at Claridge's, London, 7.45.

New exhibitions

Scriptures by Richard Deacon, Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market St, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6, (ends Nov 17).

Drawings by Pierre Bonnard, Castle Museum, Norwich, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, (ends Nov 17).

On and off the wheel: studio ceramics, from Paisley, Aberdeen Art Gallery, School Hill, Aberdeen, (ends 10 Nov).

Derby Museums and Art Gallery, The Grand, Derby, Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sat and Sun, (ends Oct 27).

Action portraits, Scottish Press

Photographs, Museum and Art Gallery, High St, Paisley, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, (ends Nov 3).

Rites of passage: work by Kate Whitford, and Me and my Family: works by Peter Darach, Third Eye Centre, 350, Southwell St, Glasgow, Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5, (ends Oct 27).

Music

Recital by Mervyn Collins (tenor) and Simon Deller (baritone), Guildford Cathedral, 8.

Concert by the Magdalen College Chorists, Oxford, at St Alban's Church, Highgate, Birmingham, 7.30.

Concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by the United Jazz and Rock Ensemble, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Blackwell, 8.

General

The Royal Ulster Agricultural Society Autumn Show, Balmoral Showgrounds, Belfast, from 10 daily, (ends October 11).

The week's walks

Today: London of Charles Dickens, meet Holborn Underground, 11: Medieval to Elizabethan London, meet Museum of London, 2.30: Riverside Pubs, Prisons and Hidden Paths, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Tomorrow: Belgrave, meet Sloane Square Underground, 11: Royal London, meet Green Park Underground, 2.30: Westminster pub walk, meet Westminster Underground, 7.

Wednesday: Mysterious history of Holborn Underground, meet Holborn Underground, 11: The Making of Modern London, 1.00: Years in the City, meet Museum of London, 2.30: Inns of Court pub walk, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30.

Thursday: Tudor and Stuart London, meet Westminster Underground, 11: Southwark Bankside walk, meet Blackfriars Underground, 2.30: Fleet Street pub walk, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.

Friday: London of Sherlock Holmes, meet Covent Garden Underground, 11: The Making of Modern London, 1.00: Years in the City, meet Museum of London, 2.30: Inns of Court pub walk, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30.

Saturday: London of Sherlock Holmes, meet Covent Garden Underground, 11: The Making of Modern London, 1.00: Years in the City, meet Museum of London, 2.30: Inns of Court pub walk, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30.

Sunday: London of Sherlock Holmes, meet Covent Garden Underground, 11: The Making of Modern London, 1.00: Years in the City, meet Museum of London, 2.30: Inns of Court pub walk, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30.

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TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending September 30, 1984.

1. Paul O'Grady's Show, 10.10pm
2. The Tube, 10.10pm
3. Saturday Night Takeaway, 10.10pm
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RTV

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4. Coronation Street (Thu), Granada 7.15pm
5. Coronation Street (Fri), Granada 7.15pm
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Portfolio

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1. Times Portfolio is a free, Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.
2. Times Portfolio is a group of 100 shares in a company, chosen by the editor of The Times.
3. The Portfolio is divided into 10 groups of 10 shares each.
4. The Portfolio is divided into 10 groups of 10 shares each.
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How to play: Daily Portfolio

On each day your share of 10 shares is published in The Times Portfolio which will appear on the Stock Exchange Price page.

At the end of the day, the share price will be published in the Times Portfolio. The share price will be published in the Times Portfolio.

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Just over three weeks remain to enter the first editorial awards for the UK computer press, with prizes worth more than £7,000, in recognition of the growing importance of British computer journalism.

A team of judges from national journalism and the computer industry will adjudicate. Their aim will be to establish standards of excellence within this rapidly growing segment of the specialised press. The awards will be made at a dinner at Claridge's.

The five categories and the awards are:

- Computer Journalist of the Year (News): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer Journalist of the Year (Features): an HP110 Portable computer, a Thinkjet printer, and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer photographer of the Year: £1,000 worth of photographic equipment (the photographer's choice) and an inscribed plaque.
- Computer Journal of the Year: an inscribed trophy to the editor and a case of champagne.
- Best Designed Journal of the Year: an inscribed trophy to the editor and a case of champagne.

The 1984 competition is open to British professional journalists and photographers whose work appears in any UK specialist publication that features technology or computing subjects.

Entries for 1984 must have been published between January 1 and October 31 1984. They may be submitted in two ways. Editors may nominate journalists on their staff, or journalists (including freelancers) may submit entries for themselves, providing the rules and entry procedures are observed.

Entries must be submitted by October 31, 1984. Entry forms, brochures and rules and regulations for the competition can be obtained from:

UK Computer Press Awards organizer,
Horsley Associates,
20/22 Craven Road,
London W2 3PX.

For more information, please contact Roger Payne, Hewlett-Packard on 0344 424899 or Horsley Associates on 01-402 3347.

● Workshop - wiretap worries: Page 38

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● By MATTHEW MAY

● The teacher's disaster: Page 40

School reports on the new Mr Chips: can do better

pensity for intellectual luddism".

Harsh words. The authors, whose report *Microcomputers in Education*, called inevitably for more research, argue that the school curriculum is in urgent need of change and that this is exacerbated by the advent of information technology. With computers in the classroom, the argument goes, pupils will have to concentrate on thinking rather than on memorising facts. More attention will therefore have to be paid to the way in which children learn. In their somewhat off-putting jargon the authors argue for a more "process-centred" curriculum.

After studying the North American scene the academics conclude that much impressive research has been carried out there. "A greater awareness of the need for sound models of learning and cognitive processes to support the design and implementation of educational experiences was found in those countries (the US and Canada) than in the United Kingdom, and less tendency on the part of practitioners to dismiss theoretical considerations as irrelevant to classroom practice".

At the same time they were far from impressed with what they called "the productivity" of this American effort. Commenting disapprovingly that the computer had reawakened the programmed learning movement in the US, they say that Americans were more interested in how the computer could be used to improve children's standardized test scores than in exploring how

Programme, for example, would certainly think of themselves as advanced in this way. The ESRC report questions this.

The continuing absence of a theoretical rationale for the design and implementation of IT-based educational materials and learning environments has led to a situation where much currently available courseware is based on naive concepts of the process of learning and the organization of knowledge. For the most part (there are important exceptions), the production of educational materials remains a cottage industry, devoid of an adequate design base.

In stronger language the report adds that Britain cannot afford to spend centuries or even decades groping blindly for the key to effective educational use of computers. It cannot afford it because people must be able to use the new technology properly. But in addition Britain should be capitalising on the export potential of the micro.

Morley Sage makes no secret of his desire to see a major export drive involving the manufacture and sale of software for edu-

cational use. He believes Britain should exploit its impressive educational reputation to produce distance learning materials for, for example, the Third World market. If it does not, the French and Americans will step in.

Underlying his criticism is a major complaint about the organization of the education system whereby responsibility for what is taught and how has rested in practice with the individual teacher in his or her classroom. This has meant it has been difficult to effect change, particularly on any concerted basis.

The Microelectronics in Education Programme, established by the Government to produce software, reflects this devolution, and has gone about its business through a network of regional centres. It maintains that local effort and individual initiative is more important and ultimately more productive than a central programme.

Although this desire for a central initiative is likely to remain a dream, the recommendation for research to study the impact of new technology on the classroom has already borne fruit. The ESRC has agreed to appoint a coordinator whose job will be to stimulate research on the subject.

Microcomputers in Education, by Morley Sage and David J. Smith, £2 from the Social Science Research Council.

How male chauvinists still rule - not OK

● Celia Kemsley sees male domination lurking among the terminals

A lot of investment is going into an area of information technology because most men, will not, it seems to me, learn to use a keyboard. They are therefore not getting the maximum benefit from a computer so they demand voice recognition.

As a marketing consultant I accept that. What makes my blood boil is the sheer arrogance of the hypothesis.

The male manager has always exploited female labour but such exploitation is now hampering his standard of work and under the guise of releasing women from servile positions, is demanding computer voice recognition.

A computer on the desk and immediately available is a marvellous management tool and one which gives the user the edge over his rivals. I know, I use one. But, of course, I am a woman and can be expected to do my own typing. Will anyone admit that I have a better chance of doing my job well? I can feed my thoughts straight into a computer: they do not have to pass through someone else and I can do it whenever I wish.

We are at such an early stage in the development of information technology that this bolstering of the male ego should not feature. Computers should certainly be made as easy to use as a telephone, by which you do not have to read 10 manuals and learn new skills, but I dispute the amount of effort which is going into voice recognition when the computer is still so primitive. It is like the motor car industry developing the heated rear window before the windscreen wipers: useful, but irrelevant at present.

There is one great drawback to computerization which affects all users. There is no way of storing incoming information, such as documents, letters and telexes. Could someone somewhere direct their energies into document acceptance?

Work is being done but there is little publicity and it seems to be of low priority. Of course, it is so not publicity orientated.

A magic eye toll for inner city drivers

By Mark Stone

Faced with the world's highest traffic density and at its wit's end with conventional remedies, Hongkong's transport planners have reached into the space age and come up with a unique solution to their problems. They plan to discourage the use of private cars by electronically imposing tolls on motorists who use main roads during peak hours.

Using a system known as Electronic Road Pricing (ERP), all private cars will be fitted with tamper-proof electronic number plates linked to a central computer. Electronic loops will be embedded at various places on busy roads to record and transmit to the computer the registration number, type of car, date and time as each car passes.

The fee for using the road will then be added to the car owner's account and a bill will be sent

out monthly and it is estimated that, at current levels of usage, the system will cost car owners about £27.50 a month.

The cost to the government will be in the region of about £36 million and critics have attacked the plan as a waste of money but Alan Scott, secretary of transport, says it is the only way to solve Hongkong's chaotic traffic problems. Traffic congestion is a major problem with a traffic density of 270 vehicles a mile.

A spokesman said: "Because nothing like ERP has ever been tried anywhere else, a pilot scheme costing £3.62 million is to be undertaken before the whole scheme gets the go-ahead to start in 1987. Apart from discouraging motorists from congested areas in peak periods, it will be a boon to our police enabling them to locate stolen cars and vehicles used for committing crimes".

The Hongkong government

has contracted Transpotech Limited, a subsidiary of the British Technology Group, as consulting engineers on the two-year pilot project.

In addition to ERP the colony is to spend millions of Hongkong dollars to introduce the world's most advanced computerised traffic light system.

One of the oldest forms of land transportation in Hongkong is the 80-year-old, clanking and grinding double-deck tramway system carrying 366,000 passengers a day over 19 miles of track. Built of aged oak and marine plywood and aluminium panels, each part of the tram is hand-crafted machine components from the UK, Australia and China.

Currently several international consultancies are conducting a series of transportation studies on the future travel demands created by the

vast new towns that are springing up in the New Territories and electronics and computers play a large part in their deliberations, said a transportation spokesman.

The new ERP system won't affect those who travel by the tram, bus or underground train system.

ERP will affect the commuter and the small car owner - the extra £330 a year will "hopefully make them change to other methods of transport", said an official.

This new tax on city motoring comes in addition to the moves of the last two years when the authorities doubled the registration tax for private vehicles, trebled the annual licence fees and raised the duty on petrol. The number of new private car licences dropped by 6 per cent last year compared with a growth of 11 per cent in 1982.



Veterans of the bumpy ride: Hongkong's 80-year-old trams are due for renewal

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Handwritten notes and calculations at the bottom of the page, including '192 * 35 / 109' and '192 * 35 / 109'.

Something of a breakthrough: the new personal memory bank

By David Sanger

New York - In the world of computers, appetites are insatiable. No matter how fast the latest machine, computer users are always looking for one that can halve the time it takes to crunch a football field full of numbers. And no matter how big a computer's internal memory, someone is soon clamouring for more space - to accommodate more data or to run bigger, more complicated programs.

So far these two factors - processing speed and memory size - have distinguished the powers of giant mainframe and minicomputer systems from the personal computers that have taken over the nation's desktops. Now the differences are fading quickly. A few generations of microprocessors, the thinking part of a personal computer, has begun to appear on the market with powers that rival those of much larger machines. Those chips are, in turn, making it possible for computer researchers to begin to crack the memory barrier, primarily by making new use of a 20-year-old technology called Virtual Memory.

Virtual Memory can be envisioned as a process of electronic sleight of hand. It creates a kind of mirage, one that fools a computer into thinking that it has far more memory capacity than it does. In reality, with a combination of hardware and ingenious programming, Virtual Memory systems change the way a computer defines the dimensions of its own internal memory. The result is that the simple can swallow the whale - the personal computer can run giant-size programs that already provide hearty fare for minis and mainframes.

The possibilities are tremendous, reports Tom McConnell, computer systems manager of the engineering centre of Mellon Institute, a division of Carnegie-Mellon University. Until recently, Virtual Memory technology has been enormously expensive but these days we are talking about spending \$1,000 for a set of chips far more powerful than were used on the onboard computers on the Apollo spacecraft that went to the moon.

Virtual Memory is essentially a method of overcoming the limitations of a computer's hardware. Ordinarily, computer programs and other data are stored permanently in a mass storage device, such as a disc drive. But to begin using that information - to run an electronic spreadsheet, for example - an individual must instruct the machine to feed the program from the disc drive into the computer's internal memory. Only when the program resides in the internal memory does it become useful.

Of course, a computer cannot deal with a program that is bigger than its own memory space. For personal computer users, that hardly posed a problem three years ago, since scarcely a single commercial program was bigger than 64,000 bytes, or characters. But the most popular programs now take up a quarter of a million characters or more, and programmers are itching to write far more powerful, easier-to-use software that could take up several million bytes.

Adding more memory is

feasible, but expensive. The Virtual Memory system circumvents the need for more memory by eliminating the distinction between the computer's internal memory and the disc drive. The way to envision it is to think about a big program cut up into a bunch of little segments. The computer looks for what segment it needs at any given time and puts it into memory, usually swapping it for another segment of that program that it no longer needs. Thus, the computer sees its disc drive as an extension of its own memory.

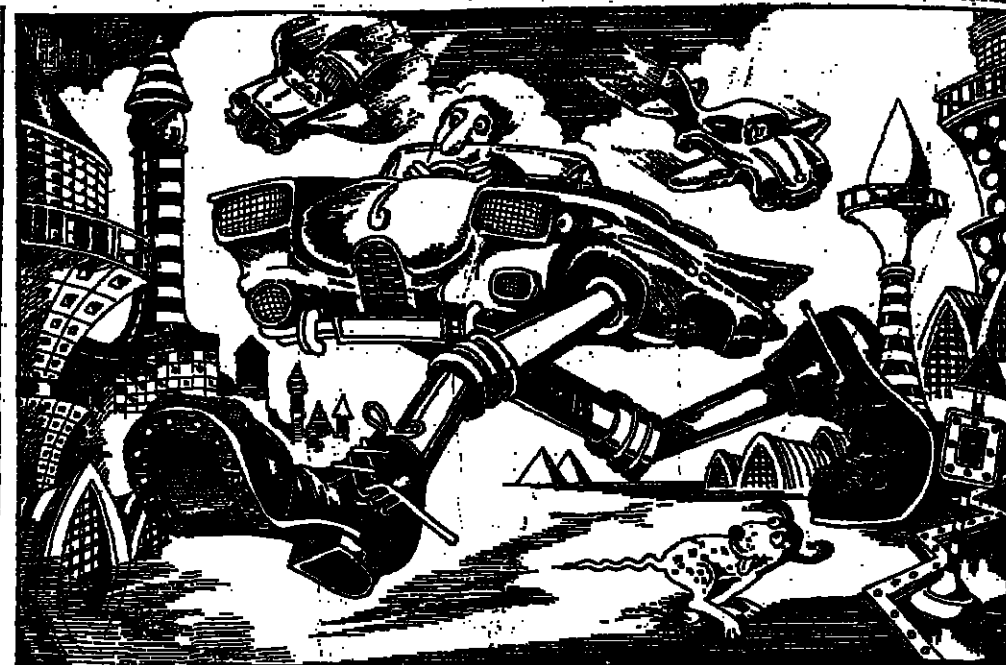
The concept goes back to the 1960s, when Honeywell, IBM, and other manufacturers first sought to overcome the limits of their own mainframes. It first became popular in 1972, when IBM incorporated it in its System-370.

Already, some microcomputer systems, although usually the more expensive ones, make use of the technique. A version of the System-370 Virtual Memory design can run on the IBM PC XT-370, which links the personal computer to big blues bigger machines. And the

Digital Equipment Corporation's Microvax, for example, runs a Virtual Memory system nearly identical to the type designed for the larger Vax minicomputers.

But there are trade-offs. The big one is speed - the Microvax runs at about 30 per cent of the speed of the bigger system, said Stephen Jakkis, a digital official, adding, "But then again it costs \$10,000, not \$100,000. Most of the problems have to do with a bottleneck in the transfer of information."

While Motorola, Intel and National Semiconductor are all now deeply engaged in what the industry calls specsmanship - making claims about superior specifications of the Virtual Memory features incorporated in their newest 32-bit chips - some microcomputer makers are more cautious. IBM, for example, was expected by some to announce a Virtual Memory system for its new personal computer the "AT" the end of September but surprised the industry by announcing a series of business application programs instead.



A game that could sweep away the dinosaur

By Chris Naylor

My own run of the pastology game takes me back, initially, to 1965 when I first set eyes on my first computer, an Elliot 903.

It was a large beast, about the size of a substantial desk. It had, if memory serves me correctly, 16k of main memory and its input was on paper tape. The price was rumoured to be around £25,000 and, it was said, it was so advanced that the TSR2 relied on onboard versions of this beast to control its revolutionary, world-beating terrain-following radar (into, as it turned out, oblivion, but that is beside the point).

What is to the point is that the first task I was shown which this monster could perform was to print out automatically the numbers one to 20 by using a wonderfully simple piece of program code called FOR...

NEXT loop. For the language this machine used was Algol 60 (invented in 1960) and which, if shown to today's schoolchildren, would be instantly recognisable as a kind of structured Basic. In fact, in the world of computer developments there may be a FOR but there appears, as yet, to be no NEXT and, as every schoolboy knows, under those circumstances progress grinds to a rapid halt.

Today's micros are without doubt bigger, faster, cheaper and easier to use than those machines of nearly 20 years ago - but, inside their sleek cases, what has really changed? Cassette tape has replaced paper tape, floppy discs have replaced hard discs, chips have replaced transistors - but the same Von Neumann architecture remains and, with it, the very principles on which these machines operate. And there is, good reason for remaining - simply because we know it and understand it and it works.

But play futurology and all of this will be swept away as radical new architectures replace the Von Neumann dinosaur. The fifth generation machines will see to that. Or it will if nobody plays pastology. For the pastologists, searching their memories, are still trying to find the second, third and fourth generation machines. True, there were machines described in such terms - but they referred to changes in the technology used to implement the Von Neumann architecture - from valves, through transistors through integrated circuits, to LSI and VLSI. But at no stage did the machine do anything that was conceptually different from what it had done before.

Instead, what has happened is that the machines have been gradually, and sometimes rapidly, developed in such a way that the technology used in their construction has enabled the most to be made out of existing theories. They have enabled us

to squeeze the last drop in practice out of what was already known in theory and the possibility now exists that we are coming up against the end stops of current theory.

This may seem a pessimistic view but it isn't meant to be, because new theories will always appear and progress will always be made. It is just that, for the time being, the technology has moved so fast that it has taken up the slack that normally exists between theory and practice and, if you doubt that the end stops are not in sight, ask yourself why competition is so intense between rival micro firms: if there were a new unused theory, lying around to be implemented the machines that appear on the market would not bear such a striking similarity to each other. They would not be the same machines in different boxes but genuinely new machines which could perform tasks which were in principle impossible in earlier times.

Maybe, a useful exercise would be to transport a team of futurologists back to the beginning of the century to discuss the future of the horseless carriage, to concentrate on such questions as - when will the horseless carriage be able to walk down the street, or when will the horseless carriage take to the air? They might be horrified to find that 80 years later it had done neither of these things but remained, still recognizably, the horseless carriage with the same architecture of four wheels and an internal combustion engine. But the reason it remained the same as it started was because it was useful as it was and no better theory appeared.

Without detracting one iota from the computer's potential it may be possible that it awaits the same fate as the horseless carriage - neither extinction nor revolution but, merely and increasingly usefully, better versions of the same.

Plans to provide a standard Basic

By Iain Dawson

For several years, Basic has been the dominant programming language for microcomputers, despite a number of glaring deficiencies. Prominent among these is the number of different dialects in existence. A program written in one computer's variety of Basic is highly unlikely to run on a different manufacturer's system.

The latest in a long line of companies hoping to impose a standard version on this disorderly market is True Basic, an association of the two creators of the original Basic, John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz.

Buy a personal computer and Basic is almost certain to be thrown in. The language is popular with computer makers because of its superficial resemblance to English, but this popularity has brought about one of its biggest limitations. Each manufacturer who has jumped on to the microcomputer bandwagon has put a slightly different version of Basic on to his machine to cater for its particular idiosyncracies.

The unique feature of True Basic (the product is confusingly named after the com-

pany) is that it allows programs written in it to be transported from machine to machine without alteration of the code.

The primary difficulty in trying to produce a standard language for computers of different hardware specifications is that each machine has its own way of generating graphics.

Some machines can draw in two colours, some in sixteen, and each can display a different degree of detail on the screen. True Basic has tackled the problem by giving the compiler the ability to scale graphics to fit the display characteristics of whatever machine it is running on.

The first computer to boast the option of True Basic should be the IBM PC, when the language comes to this country in late November.

A likely target for sales is the higher education market. Computers powerful enough to meet True Basic's demands are far from cheap, typically costing between £1,000 and £2,000, so the grip of BBC Basic in the lower echelons of the education system is unlikely to be weakened.

Software - tailor-made for the trade

By Alastair Guild

The National Computer Centre is soon to launch a scheme to help the computer industry tailor software to the requirements of individual trade associations. The centre is seeking trade and Nedo collaboration for the project which has already been the subject of an intensive government funded feasibility study.

"There are many packages on offer, but an individual retailer, wholesaler, or distributor has no means of assessing whether they meet his own requirements," explains Mr John Eary, a senior consultant with the NCC. "Most trade associations do not have that level of computer expertise either, and

few have taken the lead by having systems for software specially designed and available for their members."

The NCC proposes that a panel, made up of representatives from any trade association and external consultants, will identify the essential software houses to recommend products which meet those requirements.

Some software products may already be suitable, but, if not, the panel may help software houses understand the requirements and make the appropriate program adjustment. Software houses could benefit from grants of up to 25 per cent from the Software Product Scheme in the development of suitable programs.

Individual trade association members will then use products specified by the panel. Software will be monitored and, if successful, will be endorsed by the association for use by members.

"This will clearly give considerable marketing advantage to any software house with an endorsement," says Mr Eary.

NCC plans to run two pilot trials of the scheme at a cost of £25,000. It hopes that the large High Street retailers which have already spent heavily in hardware and software, will share their experiences with the panel. The smaller chains which may have invested in computer technology some years ago may need advice on how to

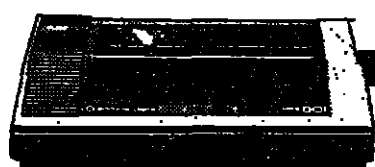
change say from a centralised minibus system to one which is micro-based.

"The scheme most obviously applies to the small retailer," says Mr Eary.

Mr Eary would like to see retailers from each trade association devise their own coding scheme, similar to that adopted by the National Pharmaceutical Association. The panel could also advise trade associations on how to develop a central database providing up to date commercial and technical information for retailers. This could be provided either in the form of a floppy disc dispatched to the retailer or via a link up using a Prestel terminal.

Are you only using 1/10th of your brain?

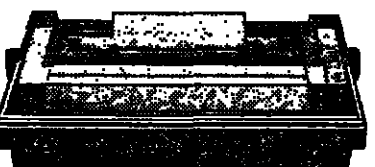
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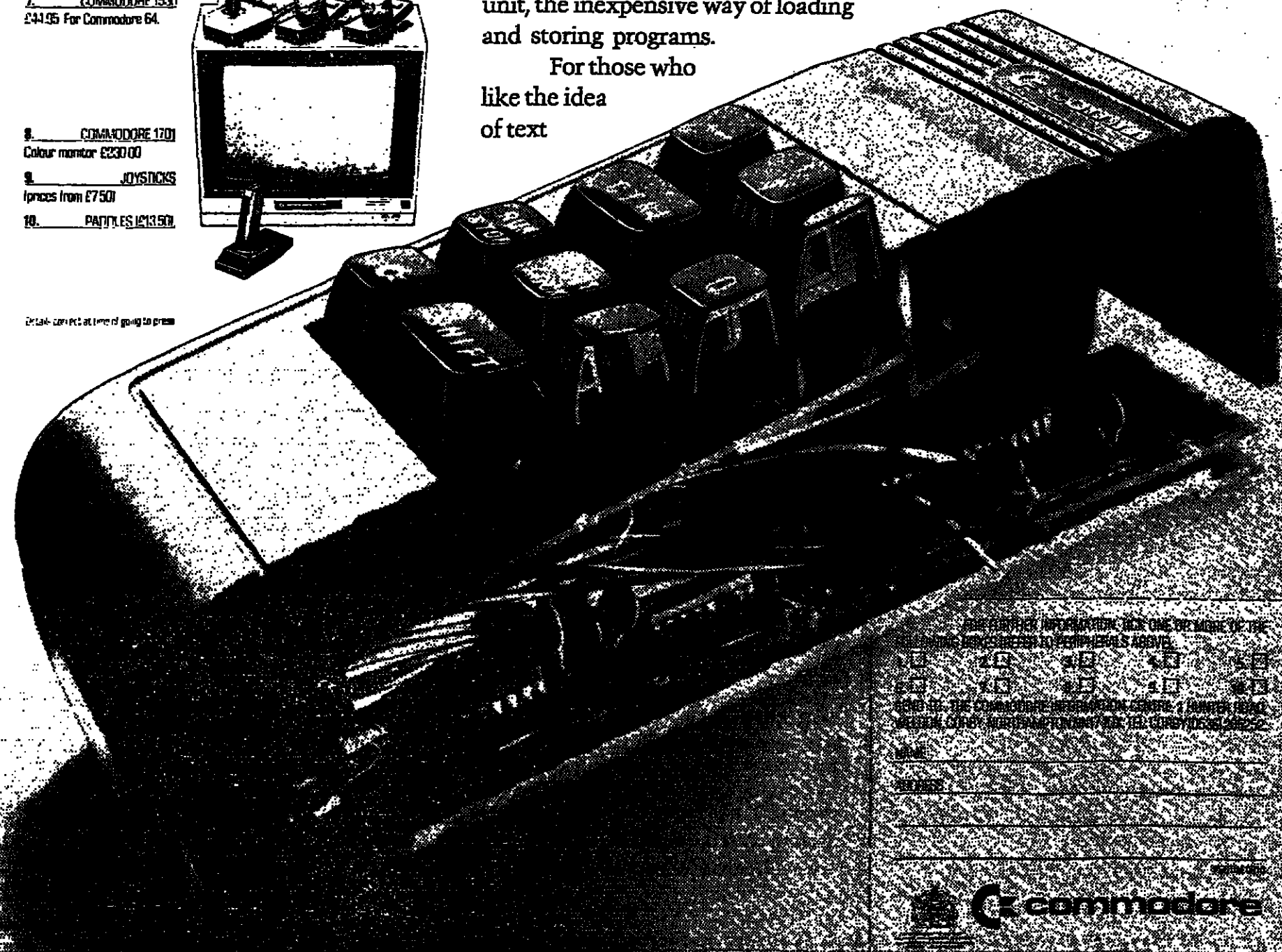
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New tech with a traditional approach

By Roger Woolough

When City of London builders Ashby & Horner turned to computers, it may have seemed like the end of a traditional way of life stretching back to the eighteenth century. The reverse was true. Jim Thornton persuaded his co-directors that it was only by using computers that the company could preserve the quality of workmanship on which it prides itself.

"We want to hold on to the traditional values," Mr Thornton explained. "But we are being squeezed by low margins. We started to ask whether there was anything the computer could do to help us."

After only a few months, Thornton is convinced that it can. "Before, everything was bit seat-of-the-pants," he said. "Now we can see where our priorities are and whether we are succeeding or failing."

But introducing computers to Ashby & Horner was no easy task. The company was founded around the time of the Great Fire, and formally established in 1740. The board had to be persuaded that tradition could be combined with high technology. "Most of them had been in the business a long time," Mr Thornton said wryly.

Much of the company's work is in the City, where it specializes in the restoration of fine buildings. Severe problems had been caused by the recession. The building trade had become a "claims game" in which business is won by a low initial price, only to be bumped up by additional claims so as to make a profit.



Assessing priorities with computerization: Jim (left) and Denis Thornton, and Anthony Harvey

"This goes against all that Ashby & Horner wants to stand for," Mr Thornton commented. "We have a reputation for quality, but our price is the market price. We must give good value for money."

This is where computers play a part. They started to creep into the company a couple of years ago, but by individual initiative rather than deliberate policy.

Anthony Harvey, the group financial director, was so convinced of the need for the technology that he spent his own money on an Osborne to show what could be done. The group marketing manager, Dennis Thornton, was another believer. He persuaded the company to invest in a word

processor.

Mr Thornton said: "Within six months they all wanted one". He and his two fellow enthusiasts pointed out that for the same money it was possible to buy a microcomputer, which could do more. It took 12 months for their view to be accepted.

Basically, the scheme that was eventually adopted uses the

Hornet software from Claremont Controls to monitor progress, and manages budgets with the ICL Mentor package and Sorcim's SuperCalc spreadsheet.

The aim is to determine such things as lead-in times, delivery times for the material, the time required to get quotations before placing an order, any detailed drawings needed and a

reasonable time for them to be approved by the architect.

Jim Thornton's fears about possible lack of cooperation from people on site were ill-founded.

And he believes that there is much more benefit to come in the future. "Now that we have shown what can be done, we are looking at wider uses of computing," he says.

Lawyers losing that wig-and-quill image

By Alastair Gault

The average advocate practising at the Scottish Bar waits for a year for payment. Junior counsel may have to wait even longer. Such delays, caused almost entirely by the complex procedures for collection of fees, should soon be a thing of the past.

There are 180,000 cases in the Scottish courts at present and 180 practising advocates. The size of the Bar has doubled in the last 10 years. The difficulties in keeping track of which counsel is due how much for what work has already overloaded the advocates' first computer, a digital PDP 11 34 installed in 1981. Consideration is now being given to the installation of a Digital Equipment VAX by the end of 1984 to combat the growing congestion.

In England, each chamber looks after such management problems for its own members. Since its foundation in 1532, the Faculty of Advocates has worked for the interests of the entire Scottish Bar. Faculty Services was formed in 1971 to provide secretarial, management and accounting services on a commercial basis.

"The complexities of fee collection," said Mr John Macpherson, the company's chief executive, "make the software for the advocates' system quite different from the standard commercial invoicing and debt collection programs."

"We never know, for example, how far a case is going

in the courts and therefore when all the fees concerned are rendered and due. In addition, different counsel may be involved in the case on its passage through the courts."

There is also an enormous range of cases before the courts. Some may be legally aided, some not. Fees may be payable when rendered or, by agreement, deferred until the case is completed.

And, because there can be 20 or 30 different stages, it is not always obvious when conclusion is reached and the solicitor should be settling. The whole matter may lie dormant indefinitely if the instructing solicitor does not take positive steps to settle the fee note when he receives it.

Some cases entered the courts in the mid-1970s and are still current. The basis of fees rapidly loses meaning after that length of time.

It is now being proposed that each solicitor will receive monthly computer-printed listings of cases where fees are payable immediately. Cases will be automatically broken down according to whether they are legally aided or not, speculative or not. The printout, which will also indicate how long an account has been overdue, will be produced in duplicate. This will enable the solicitor to add his comments on the progress of settlement.

It should take no longer than three months from the date that fees become payable for a solicitor to obtain reimbursement

from a client and settle, explains Mr Macpherson. After this, an account will become overdue and subject to increasingly forceful reminders culminating in an automatic reference to the Fees Panel after a further three months.

When a case has lain dormant, say for a year, the computer will automatically provide details on that case, possible in the form of a letter to the instructing solicitor. Where a case has been going on for a long time, the new systems will help in the collection of interim payment of fees.

The automated process should remove the need for advocates to maintain their own surveillance of outstanding fees or to ask for action in pursuit of slow payers.

Several solicitors have requested "look-up" access to the advocates' computer via the telephone lines. This would help solicitors keep their clients up to date with the progress and costs of a case. "All must agree conditions of access," Mr Macpherson commented. "We must also be careful about costing because such on-line access will take up considerable computer time."

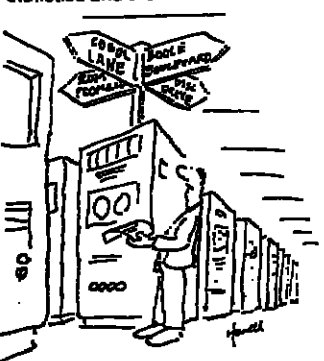
There is the possibility that on-line access will be made available to advocates with their own computer terminals. Advocates use computers at present to keep their own credit control developing and to see how profitable different elements of their practice are.

Insurance for micro repairs

A safety-net for owners of all home micros is being offered by the newly launched Micro Repair Club. Offering a repair-guarantee package, which will give service when the normal period of warranty expires, the insurance element is being underwritten by Domestic and General Insurance, and the servicing is being undertaken by the Thorn EMI company, Computeraid, who are using the contract to take up the slack in their workshops. Although the insurance, costing £25 per annum, only covers the computer console for faults, the club claims that it will look favourably on owners of machines that include peripherals such as plotters, printers, tapes and disc drives, very necessary with the increasing number of machines in the sub-£500 market supplied with built-in hardware. In addition to the domestic user, a special deal for educational establishments is available, with the normal £25 for the first machine, and subsequent payments of £20 for additional machines.

Nevada network

Nevada is to become the first state in the US to computerize its entire judicial system. A state-wide network of micro computer systems is being installed which will include more than 120 civil and criminal courts, and the State Supreme Court. Due to be completed in 1986, the network will be essentially a case-management system that will eliminate manual filing and thereby greatly reduce the cost of record keeping and retrieval. A pilot system already in use records each case and helps track relevant documents, court hearings and even individuals. Nevada court administrators say it quickly answers 90 per cent of all questions about any particular case, and allows instant call-up of statistics and trial information.



Trace of Japan

After a recent report here that a Brazilian telecommunications engineer had invented a device to catch telephone cranks, writes Mark Stone, Mitaka City, a suburb near Tokyo, is to use the same methods for catching obscene phone callers, kidnappers and blackmailers. The caller's number will be displayed on the victim's telephone which will also have a button to allow the recipient of the call to hail the police while the conversation is still continuing. Five hundred people in Mitaka City have been chosen as guinea pigs for a pilot testing of the equipment from the end of October.

Another "wonder" from the Japanese is a phone linked to a sketch-pad on which anything one writes comes out at the other end aimed at businessmen and housewives doing shopping from their homes. A telephone spokesman explained: "The base of these phones is the widespread switch from conventional analogue telephone transmission to the more complex digital signals. These signals will be carried over regular copper wires to the homes of the people in Mitaka City, using a newly-developed device to convert them from analogue form. Business subscribers will have the new optical fibres whose narrow threads can carry much more traffic than any copper wire."

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Executive computing

Griffith School of Management are launching a computing course which will not tell students a thing about computers. Entitled "Microcomputing for Executives", it will be a business course aimed at senior management who see the computer as another business tool and want to know what it can do to aid the performance of their organisations' executives. According to Chris Edwards, Professor of Management Information Systems at Griffith, the course will provide management with a practical assessment of the way in which personal computers impact the operations of management, and the benefits they can bring.

Keep out

Software sciences has been awarded a sub-contract by Rascal Decca Marine Radar to design and implement software for a radar surveillance system for the Ministry of Defence test firing range at Shoeburyness. The software will enable radar operators to monitor the movement of vessels on colour displays with automatic aids. In order to warn range users that a vessel has strayed into the range area, it will automatically warn operators long before a ship enters the danger zone, so that information can be passed to firing range officers who then will instruct the guns to stop firing.

Helping out the birds

Computing has come to the aid of the birds. The British Trust for Ornithology, with the help of a grant from the Nature Conservancy Council, has purchased a mini computer, for storing and analysing its data on British birds, work which the trust has been engaged in for more than 50 years. In its bird-ringing scheme, for example, the machine analyses data from the 750,000 or so wild birds the BTO rings each year, and from the rings that are found and returned to the Trust from all over the world. Parameters such as elapsed time from date ringed, distance and direction moved, are calculated and analysed. Rings and ring finders are kept informed of the machine's findings. Other data entered into the computer includes the totals of birds such as waders which use Britain's estuaries. Monthly counts from BTO members throughout the country are analysed to investigate both the lives of the birds and the importance of conservation in the various estuary areas.

UK events

Computers Graphics FX Exhibitions, Wembley, London, today to Thursday
Apricot & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 16-18
London Business Equipment Exhibition, Earl's Court, London, October 23-28
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, October 25-28
Home Tech '84 Exhibition Complex, Bristol, October 25-29
Computer Security Conference & Exhibition, Conference Centre, Nottingham, October 29-30
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1
Personal Computer Fair, Town Hall, Bournemouth, October 30-November 1

Overseas events

Computer Exhibition, Johannesburg, South Africa, October 24-27
COMDEX/Europe, Amsterdam, Holland, October 29-November 1
SIE Asian Personal Computer, Singapore, October 29-November 2
Exhibition & Conference PerComAsia Computer Conference & Exhibition, MiniMillennium West, Anaheim, US, October 30-November 2
Compiled by Personal Computer News



Most software companies assume you look like this.

There are plenty of software packages around to help control businesses.

Most of them do some of the things you require very well indeed.

The trouble is, different discs for different jobs can be rather a handful.

You need one for word processing, then another to display spreadsheets.

One for database, and another for graphics, and so on.

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Lotus Symphony does it all on one disc. Single handedly you can do sales forecasts, ad-

just profitability, juggle with inflation, then put the answers in a letter and send it to addresses taken from the database.

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Window management lets you put all the functions on screen together. A change in one window can simultaneously take place in another, you can zoom in and out and even shuffle the windows around.

What is more, with add-in applications, Symphony can grow with you, so there are no limits to its uses.

If, however, your needs are simpler, you can choose Lotus 1-2-3. It handles most office requirements (spreadsheet, graphics and database) on, of course, one disc.

Because one thing Lotus always assumes, is that you only have one pair of hands.

For further information on Symphony and Lotus 1-2-3 (still the biggest selling software package in the world) call Lotus.

Teledata on 01-260 0200. Lotus

Weeding out puts TOPS back in favour

Depending on whose view you heard last you will either believe that computer programming is a career with a terrific future or you will be worried that programming, as a discrete profession, will shortly disappear. Whatever your perspective, however, it is clear that there is an immediate shortage of programmers which the Manpower Services Commission in particular is attempting to remedy.

Following several years of 'free-for-all' in the training field the MSC is currently trying to establish a degree of order both for programmer training in general and for its own TOPS courses.

A report published at the end of September ('Selection and Training of Computer Personnel' No 18 in the Research and Development series from MSC) highlighted the importance of 'the provision of formalised and systematic training procedures and standards' across courses of all kinds.

Meanwhile, earlier this year the MSC had already announced that it would be introducing standardization to its own programming, business computing and systems analysis training.

The background to both moves is the hasty and disorganized way in which computer training has been conducted in Britain in recent years because of the urgent need to produce quickly large numbers of programmers. The MSC, not for the first time, had been putting the emphasis on quantity rather than quality.

JOB SCENE

By Edward Fennell

most important was the development of 'nationally agreed cores of training rounded off with additional optional modules (so that) ... all TOPS trainees have undergone training to a national standard, while at the same time allowing providers of training to adapt their courses to local labour market needs'.

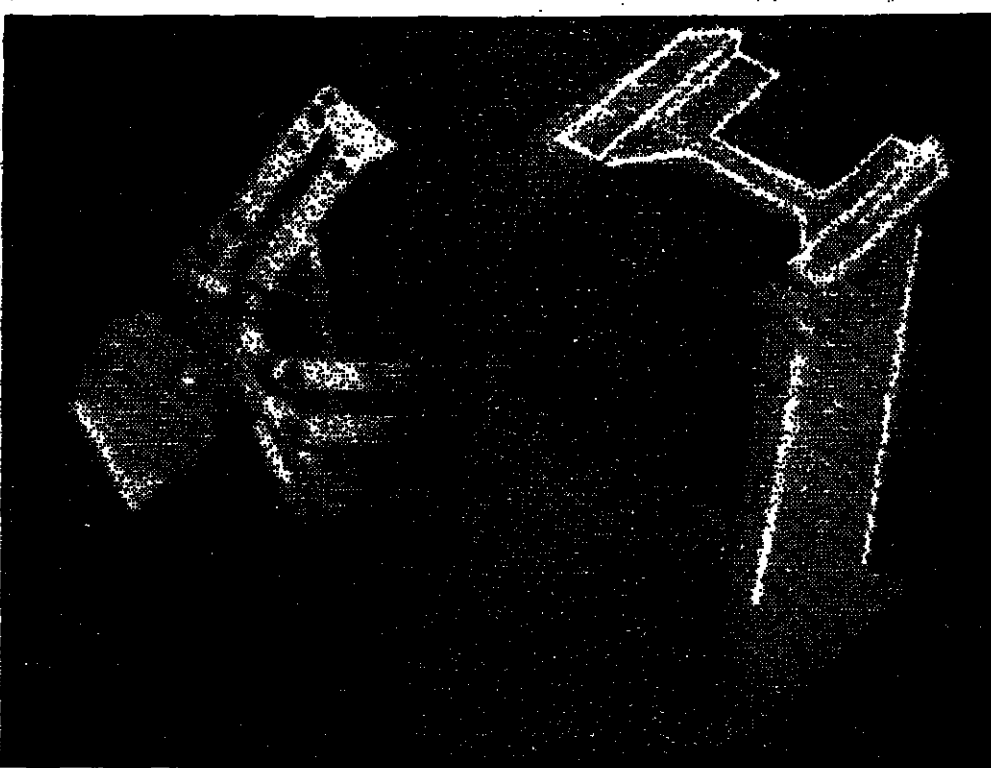
What has now happened, in effect, is that some of the courses provided by 'good trainers' have provided models which must be followed in future by all the organizations which MSC contracts to provide computer training.

According to John Collins, the head of the MSC's computer training section, this new tougher policy is already showing benefits. "We've weeded out some of the weaker TOPS courses", said Collins, "and we're now being very careful with whom we do business. It's our area staff who have most of the responsibility for judging the quality of schemes and they are now better briefed to do this".

Another key development is the introduction of better, more vigorous selection methods. In particular great emphasis is now being laid on the possession of appropriate social skills. The work of systems analysts, for example, in dealing with 'client' departments requires an ability to work effectively with a range of people. But, as John Collins said, "We can't teach people social as well as computing skills, so they really need to bring these with them at the start of the course. The important thing, therefore, is to build in an assessment of these".

Already the signs are that the more demanding regime and quality control of courses by MSC is creating a better image for TOPS around the industry. According to Stephanie Twigg of PA "There are a number of employers I came across who are favourably disposed towards TOPS - in fact some clients actually reserve blocks of vacancies for TOPS trainees."

"Although no former TOPS trainee so far has reached the executive level jobs which I personally deal with I imagine that they will start coming through soon."



Silma's vision processor has identified the position of a silicon-wafer carrier and has drawn white lines on the screen where it thinks it is, ready for the robot arm to pick it up

Another step towards 3-D computer vision

By Rory Johnston

The age-old problem of how to give computers vision has been solved substantially by the launch this autumn of a genuinely three-dimensional image recognition system. Silma Inc., based in Silicon Valley, California, has installed the first of a range of systems for recognizing mechanical parts by looking at a scene three-dimensionally, rather than in silhouette as has been done up to now.

Computer vision is an extremely difficult task, mainly because any real-life scene is very complicated and unpredictable. Attempts to analyze a scene (from a television picture) simply by plodding through point by point and trying to make sense of what is there by "brute force" take far too long and quickly become impractical.

Even if the computer has an idea what it is looking for, the range of possible positions in the scene and orientations of the object, to say nothing of the camera and variations in lighting, are numberless.

Work in this field mainly involves trying to spot mechanical parts on conveyor belts. Up to now systems have worked usually by sensing the outline alone of the object, which means that it can only be lying flat.

To solve this problem, the Silma researchers, mainly Artificial Intelligence scientists from nearby Stanford University, have employed the techniques of "solid modelling". A mathematical description of the object in three dimensions is held inside the computer. The vision processor then seeks out edges in the scene being inspected, and continually tries to fit them to the model, irrespective of orientation.

It constructs trees of possibilities, and has various tricks to help it realize when it is on a losing track.

When the machine thinks it has found the object, it displays the edges for the model on top of the TV image, as in the photograph. With the exact position determined, it is easy to direct a robot arm to pick the object up.

Silma's first operational system has just been delivered to Boeing Aircraft, who are using it to get engine cowlings in exactly the right place for tacking. Semiconductor companies are especially interested in the technique, as it could enable them to staff clean rooms with spotless robots rather than dirty people. Picking parts out of bins is another application for which three-dimensional working is essential.

An elaborate special-purpose "program" has to be built in the machine to look for each object to be recognized. Also, at present the object is constrained to be in a box in which it can be in the scene. These are limitations that will relax as development continues.

The Silma vision system runs on an IBM 9000 supermini, and a basic configuration costs around \$20,000. Silma also has an Apollo-based product for industrial robots. This involves modelling the dynamic characteristics of the robot arm to make sure it can do the intended job, and finding out how fast it will be able to go.

A special language called Sill, based on Lisp, has been developed as a foundation for all Silma's work.

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Poor management giving word-processing a bad name

By Caroline Blaazer

Word-processing installations increased in the UK in 1982-83 by about 80 per cent. A recent estimate shows that half of the users are bitterly disappointed with the way their equipment is performing. Word-processing has long since graduated from the tiny-memory typewriter to a full-size, computer-based power typing system, complete with promises that secretarial staff numbers could be reduced by half. At best, staffing levels could be retained, with increased work output. Yet last December one of the office equipment 'monthlies' urged managers to seek increased secretarial productivity of 400 per cent.

Much can be put down to gullibility and mismanagement. Where word processing is centralized, supervisors struggle to get results from unsuitable equipment and half-trained operators.

Equipment is often bought on price alone, by managers who do not realize how little they know about the secretarial function, and know even less about the word-processing medium they are buying to supplement or replace it.

Cost reductions

Of total office costs, 70 per cent can be put down to managerial costs, 30 per cent to clerical/secretarial. Most secretaries spend 25 per cent of their working time at the keyboard, and of this only half may be suited to word processing; the rest is labels, one-line memos, envelopes, leaving a minute percentage to be automated. Yet managers are extremely surprised when their word processor does not produce dramatic and immediate cost reductions.

With few exceptions, the training given by dealers is mediocre to terrible. I-Want-My-Money-Back. Trainers are often sales executives drafted into training. Many give trainees a cassette-tape and leave them to get on with it. After about 1½ days, the trainee operators return to their offices. There, waiting with anticipation and a pile of accumulated work, sit their bosses. The trainees are by this time in possession of a bare description of every single function the word processor can offer. Nervously, they hope they will remember how to switch it on.

The problem is that when the dealers said that secretaries and typists could learn in half an hour, the managers believed them. The average time for an operator to feel comfortable with the medium is three to six months.

Draft reports are usually presented double spaced, but some authors insist on seeing their work as it will look in its final form, which is quite unnecessary and involves extra operator time deciphering the amendments from the single spacing. One author, after seeing a letter in its final version, wrote: "This is now ready for printing" right across the text.

Despite word processing's facility for correcting the same mistake throughout the document, some authors go right through the text themselves, altering the mistakes manually before returning the material to the operator.

Text to be processed still needs to be typed in just as it always did on a typewriter, and the inputting stage is very little

faster - 10 words a minute faster approximately (70 wpm). 75 to 80 per cent of all activity is at the keyboards, unputting or editing text. Many people have forgotten this vital stage.

Daisy wheel printers are very quick: 45 characters a second under ideal conditions. In practice, it takes an average of 40 to 50 seconds to print an page of A4. Printing with a word processor is not like photocopying, popular views notwithstanding. One supervisor was asked to print out a 2,000-page report "by this afternoon", a three day job and more if the text involved emboldening, underlining or a change of type-face. WP does have its limitations.

Authors often complain that their work takes longer to do than in the past, yet their work arrives at the typing centre with incomplete, ambiguous and illegible instructions.

Delegates attending The Industrial Society's courses for word-processing supervisors regularly use the phrase "working supervisor" to describe a senior operator who has been given responsibility to word process, but not the time to manage the work, cajole the users and train the operators.

It is sobering to reflect that about 75 per cent of all work presented for word processing arrives in manuscript - we have not come that far since Chaucer. The author is leader of the information technology unit of the Industrial Society.

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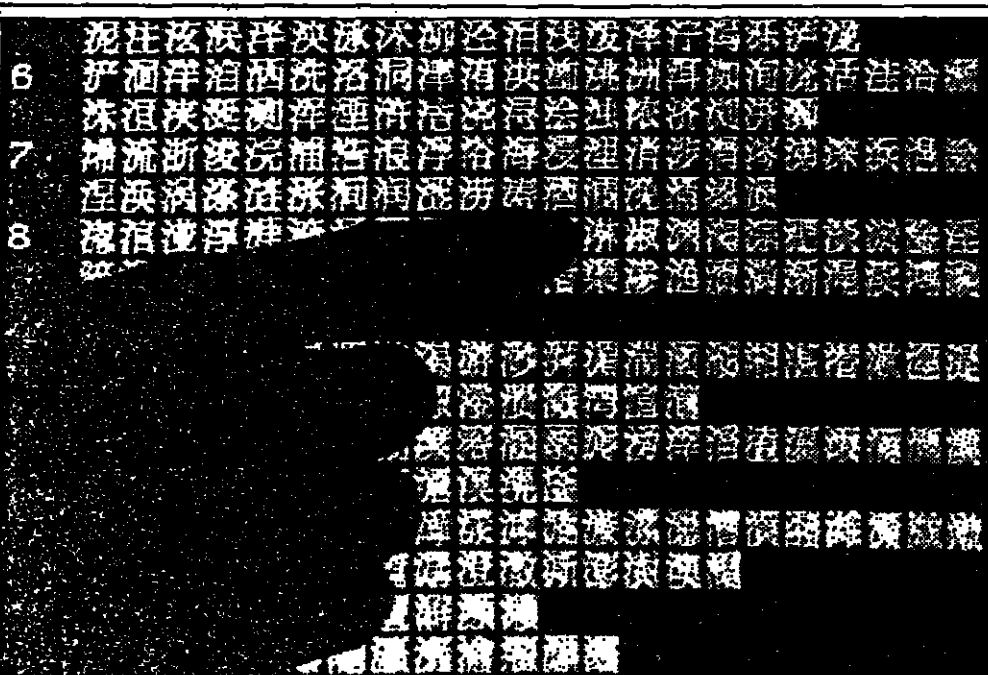
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T3/10/84



British manufacture - Chinese characters: a cross-cultural triumph

Lecturer puts Chinese on screen

By Jan Collie

A British program, which produces Chinese characters on a terminal screen in response to a typed alphabet, made its debut at the Hong Kong Computer Exhibition last month.

Produced by the London-based software house, Sindex, the program was devised by Dr Paul Thompson, a lecturer at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, in collaboration with the computing consultancy, Imperial Software Technology.

"The official romanized version of Mandarin Chinese, which is called 'Pinyin', is typed into the computer using a conventional 26-letter keyboard," Dr Thompson explains. "Characters from the com-

puter's 7,000-character set then appear on the screen. "Because Chinese builds its words out of very few syllables, on this size font, the ambiguity ratio between one-syllable words is about 1:25. However, since modern Chinese consists mainly of two syllable words, that ratio drops to less than 1:2."

"If the wrong characters appear in response to the word typed in, a window of possible alternatives can be called onto the screen and the cursor used to pick out the right one, which will then be slotted into the text," he adds.

If the computer operator wants to use a word which isn't in the computer's font, Sindex's

program can be used to produce a 20x20 matrix on the screen on which the cursor can be manoeuvred to construct a picture of the character required. This can then be fed into the machine's memory bank along with its romanized version.

Sindex believes its system, which will be marketed by the hardware manufacturers in China, is the only one for the Chinese language for which computer operators need no specialized skills apart from being literate.

And for those Mandarin-speaking operators who know their characters but cannot read Pinyin, Sindex have a special teaching programme to help them learn the romanized script.

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The £14m plan to speed up PAYE

By Frank Brown

Between now and the end of 1986, an average of one inland Revenue office a day will be connected to British Telecom's national digital network, as part of the plan to modernize Pay as You Earn operations.

The network, which itself is continually being expanded, is the backbone of the computerization of PAYE (COP) project by the inland Revenue.

By the end of 1986, nearly 800 telecommunications circuits dedicated to PAYE operations, will provide direct computer-to-computer and computer to district office links between 600 district tax offices, 11 regional processing centres, a national development centre at Telford, and other inland Revenue mainframe computers around the country.

The next regional centre to be linked - Peterborough - will join the network in January 1985, with the others following at nine-weekly intervals.

According to British Telecom, its digital services give the inland Revenue top-level security of data transmission, as well as transmission rates of up to 48,000 bits per second between processing centres. They can carry speech and data at the same time and allow calls to be routed through alternative channels if a circuit fails.

Digital transmission, the use of rapid on-off pulses, is cheaper, faster and more efficient than conventional analogue transmission.

The entire COP package, for example, will cost £14m over the next 13 years - the inland Revenue's accounting period - compared with £21m for a comparable analogue system over the same period.

Wire taps: why they could be a problem for your system

Stephen Johnson

● This week Workshop looks at the threat to computer systems from wire tapping, the problems of changing tasks on a micro, electronic services for high quality reports, the power of personal computers, the validity of spreadsheet forecasts and the storage life of magnetic tape.

Question: In checking on the security of our computer systems I have been advised to regard "wire-tapping" as a serious threat and I am wondering if the risk of this happening here in the UK is very high or very low. Am I being scared into examining an unlikely event?

Answer: There is hard evidence that wire-taps have been used in the UK to achieve successful frauds. However, the whole purpose of a security check is to place a set of business practices in as complete a context as is possible. Does your organisation do large deals at short notice which can be instigated by a series of telephone calls? If so then you may well be at risk. Longer term risks of fixed wire-taps are much less likely and periodic checks can be made to ensure against many types of fraudulent practice.

Though I am impressed by the different jobs being done by computers in our firm I am dismayed by the difficulty of swapping from one task to another. Can this changeover be made slicker?

The newer forms of software which are designed specifically for office environments are slicker at task-to-task changes. The good news is that this appreciation of what is wanted to support practical office applications is not confined to the more expensive products.



WORKSHOP

For instance, it is becoming commonplace to expect operators to want to interrupt a mainstream activity for a short period and to make a quick note of something and then to return to the main job in hand. This type of "notepad" feature can be squeezed on to many popular products and is becoming a standard item of supply for the best known names in the office equipment world.

Currently our organisation uses international courier services to despatch high quality reports to the Continent. Is there likely to be an electronic service to replace this considerable expenditure in the near future?

You can comfort yourself by

learning that many others would like such a service.

The realistic best method of transmitting high quality text and graphics in bulk is still being debated. It does seem possible that this is a field for the use of Space satellites. Part of the problem faced by some organisations is the confidential delivery of bulky documents directly into the hands of intended recipients. It is true that personal computers will shortly be more powerful than most of the computers used currently for engineering tasks? My firm uses, for instance, Digital Equipment's VAX machines to serve its engineers.

If the issue at stake is the rise in importance of the personal computer, then the relevant answer is in the affirmative. However, it is most likely that

the issue concerns the best way of supplying computing resources to complete departments within your organisation. The very nature of teamwork involves sharing tasks out between people and if this is done via personal computers then these must be linked together in some way. The variety of linkage schemes that are feasible is very great indeed. The loose linkages merely enable local communication to take place and some expensive items of equipment to be shared in cost. The closer forms of user coupling merely extend existing forms of multi-user computing by adding terminals which are in truth, full-blown personal computers.

The unpleasant financial reality is that it is still expensive to combine personal computers in ways which effectively support an entire organisation. In the last three years, my colleagues have reversed their attitudes to forecasts produced from spreadsheet software. Whereas they used to argue about the value of these forecasts they will now accept them without much questioning. Am I right to be concerned at their enthusiasm?

Computer aided gullibility is nothing very new and should be resisted at all costs. A lot depends on the size and complexity of the models being built via the spreadsheet software and, of course, the business importance of the decisions made that may be based on them. Most spreadsheets do little to support the creator of a business model in elucidating the assumptions on which the model is founded. In the instance that relates to a large model there is also a danger that the effects of "rounding" in arithmetic operations can be poorly understood and not properly examined.

I am investigating the storage life of the magnetic tapes used to archive data from our firm's computer discs. I cannot obtain firm assurances that data so stored will be readable in seven years time.

The National Computing Centre can advise you about magnetic material archiving capabilities. As a rough guide it is sufficient to say that the key factor will probably rest with the reading process used with archived tapes. When tapes are read there will always be checks to tell you if errors have occurred. This simple message can be disheartening if a legal need to recover data has to be met.

Therefore, in such cases, it is necessary to use a reading method which actually corrects for errors as far as is possible. This involves writing some extra information at the time the files are created.

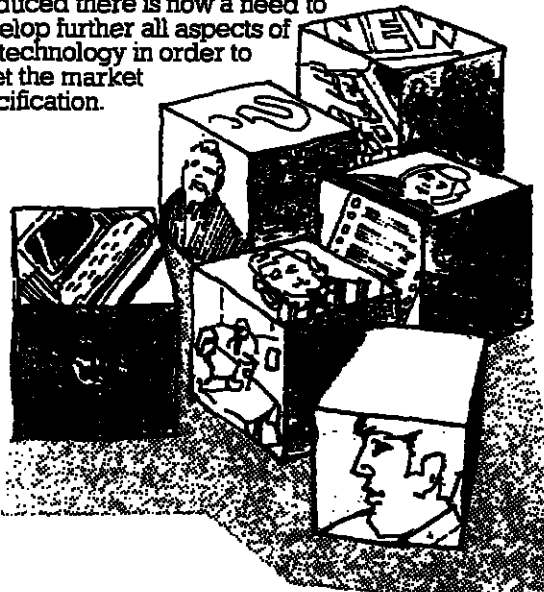
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Computer boost for an Arab bank

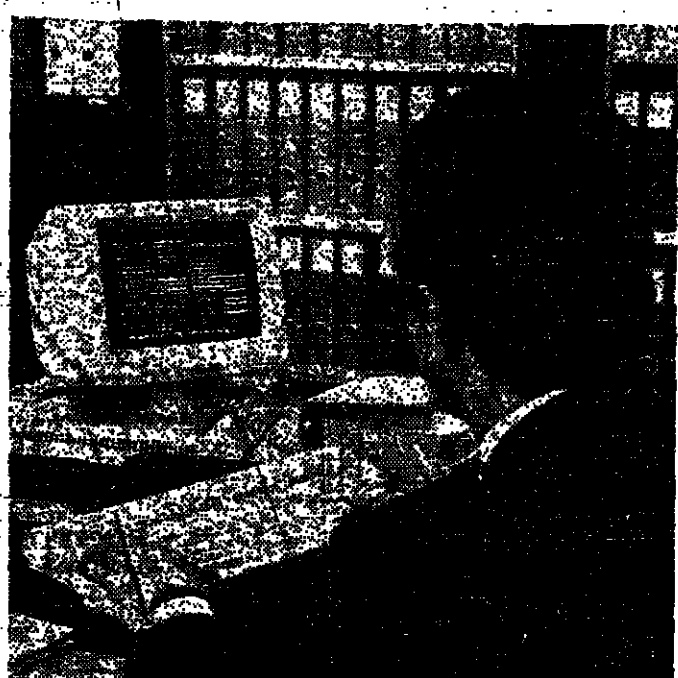
By Geoffrey Ellis

For any business, expansion brings its own problems, not least restricting staff levels to the minimum necessary to sustain growth.

A normal way of funding this growth is through increased profits, but for Dar Al-Maal Al Islami (KMI), a Geneva-based bank which works within the strict guidelines of Islamic banking - it is forbidden to charge interest to clients - economies in operation had to be found, leading it to embark on a comprehensive office automation scheme.

This was separated into three phases, the first was founded on secretarial training in word processing, with each secretary being allocated their own terminal. This phase, lasting for twelve months, finished at the end of 1983.

Currently, the second phase brings in the use of a Local Area Network (LAN) which supports communication between all terminals in the building, as well as distributing standard software such as Lotus 123. By the middle of next year, the final phase should be well under way, with the system able to support international processing and telecommunications, as well as more sophisticated applications such as image processing, where a digitized image can be transmitted internationally, allowing for instance, instant signature verification.



At the keyboard with Arabic on screen

ification, an important factor in an organization whose branches and agencies are spread worldwide.

Already equipped with IBM equipment for its DP tasks, DMI selected Wang products for other automation and a system was specified and designed within six months of the initial contract.

A further addition from Wang-Arabic word processing gave the bank the ability to use a menu driven program in Arabic with shape analysis to assess the shape of the characters, each character needs only a single keystroke, unlike some other packages, which because of the complexity of the Arabic characters, demand multiple keys. DMI provided a test-bed

for the development of the package, which has now been launched commercially.

Initially the network system foundered because of a simple operating fault. Loading of the Arabic character set to the printer (a high priority task for the central processors) took over one minute, the processor holding back on other tasks while this was happening. With the natural impatience of operators, the tendency was to switch off, and reload. When this was being done by several operators simultaneously, the entire system entered a state of near suspended animation.

Last year, 23 per cent of the staff were linked to terminals, but by the end of 1985 this will have doubled.

Few companies can escape the 'encore' curse

By Geoff Wheelwright

They say lightning never strikes twice. It could also be that success in the microcomputer business strikes about as often. Almost every company in the business, from IBM to Atari, has suffered the "encore" curse. And when it hits, it hits badly as micro companies have had such huge growth rates that expectations for any new product are always extraordinary high.

The first micro company to have great "rag-to-riches" success, Apple Computer, was also the first to be cursed with poor sales on its second home machine, the Apple II. The Apple II software was not - yet it could not make use of the then growing number of Apple II expansion cards nor run all Apple II software.

People were still buying the II in such vast numbers that the III was largely an unsupported irrelevance - and it did not achieve anywhere near the success Apple had forseen for it.

Atari also followed this pattern, although nowhere near as strongly. Flushed with the success of its games machines, Atari launched a series of home computers (the Atari 400 and 800) in early 1980 and achieved a moderate success with them. Trying to repeat even that moderate success with the new 600XL and 800XL home computers, however, was made almost impossible by a growing public perception of Atari as a "games machine", rather than a computer company.

Since the sale of Atari to former Commodore chief Jack Tramiel, the poor "second string" Atari 600XL and 800XL computers have now become the loss leaders for the new, lean Atari.

The Osborne One portable computer was a runaway hit when it was first released and fuelled an amazing growth rate

for Adam Osborne's new computer company. But delivery of the second machine - the IBM-compatible Osborne PC - was greeted with cries of too little, too late. (There were interim refurbishings of the original Osborne One in the interval, but none really qualified as a new machine.)

Compaq had already cornered the US portable IBM PC market by the time Osborne twigged what was happening - and by the time it was too late.

Even IBM is not immune to this problem. Although it was not really a "second" machine, the PC Junior was IBM's second real entry into the home/business computer market (some people in the US do have IBM PCs in their homes) and has not captured the imagination of US home computer buyers. It seems that businesses feel they must have the all-important three letters on their computer equipment, although it does not impress the home buyer.

Perhaps even more vulnerable to the "seconds" syndrome are software companies. Take VisiCorp, for example, which made its fortune by selling more than 600,000 copies of the first spreadsheet program for the Apple II. The company has since been looking for a product which would follow Fiskal's success - and despite the development of a sophisticated integrated software environment known as vision, has not yet found it.

There have been two-time winners in the micro business, but they seem the exception rather than the rule. Sinclair Research, for instance, followed the success of its ZX-81 home computer with the ZX spectrum - but even Sinclair had problems repeating that success in the US.

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(Reference T1/599)

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(Reference T1/400)

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